

THE SPARTAN

NO. 1

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1969

CASTLETON STATE COLLEGE, CASTLETON, VERMONT

CONVOCAATION

This morning's College Convocation marks the beginning of Castleton's 184th year as an institution of learning. It is my duty to declare the college open. I extend a warm welcome to the freshmen and transfer students. I am glad to see the faculty, administration and upperclassmen again. To the new faces among them, I also give welcome.

For you who have been here before, you can readily see evidence of change from last year. You are sitting in a building that you watched take shape, but which was not open when you left last spring. You see changes in the faculty and the administration; even the food service in the dining hall is different from last year.

In my new capacity as acting president, I am keenly aware of the changes going on around us. In the past few weeks, I have attended meetings of the presidents of the four Vermont State Colleges and our Board of Trustees. At each of these meetings, no matter what subject was being discussed, the keynote was change. The main reason for this emphasis on change is the growing awareness that the academic community must react to the influences pouring in from the world outside the campus. We, as administrators and teachers, must help you, the students, prepare to meet the demands the "real world" will make on you.

I use the term "real world" in a connotation that was true in my undergraduate days. It was a lotus-eating era when the college campus was a place of comparative peace and quiet, isolated from the world of "getting and spending". It was when I dreamed my dream of becoming a college teacher. It was not simply because I loved English literature and had enjoyed a six-months' stint as a student teacher. Nor was it that special environment made up of red brick, ivied walls and green trees. No, it was the promise of truth, beauty, civilized living -- intellectual companions and challenging work. The college campus then was an idyllic world, far from the grim realities of slums, unemployment and international unrest.

The "real world" knocked at the door of my ivory tower

in the form of the Civil War in Spain. There were political meetings and fund raising activities for La Passionaria. With the outbreak of World War II, the activists among us founded such organizations as the Veterans of Future Wars, demanding "Pay us our pensions now, when we can enjoy them. We will fight and die later".

From the day the Nazis marched into France until today, there has been no true peace on the American college campus. We have been deluged with the demands of the "real world". It has been an evolutionary rather than a revolutionary process. But gradually, the awareness of the inadequacies of our society -- the blight of our cities, the ghettos, the foulness of our air and water, poverty, lack of equal opportunity -- have invaded the campus. There seems no longer to be any spiritual or even physical refuge for the individual -- and precious little time for thought and reflection.

No, it can't be very much fun to be young these days. The "real world" intrudes on you too soon, and the academic and social pressures to which you are subjected force you into "instant maturity" -- a process akin to brewing "instant coffee".

"This situation calls for change within the college community. Teachers, even more than most adults, must understand youths' attempt to escape the pressures, and we must be there to help them adjust to outside encroachments. Ours is not the task of making the world relevant to the student, but to make the student relevant to the world.

We all know that growth, maturity and change are inevitable and inescapable. As teachers, our job is to teach people to think -- to stress the necessity for calm reflection, despite the pressures. We shall have succeeded if this college generation can learn to "act as men of thought and to think as men of action".

Today it would appear that the word is action -- that cool reflection is suspect. Events rush in on us, and we react -- emotionally, more often than not. The danger is that such action fails to meet the issues with reason, and it leaves us helpless to shape and direct

our ends. Merely to act is not to lead.

We do not need to fear change, but we must be aware of our inability to cope with change without reason. America has been built on a faith in the perfectibility of man and on a traditional eagerness for change. More than a century ago, De Tocqueville said that Americans "consider society as a body in a state of improvement; humanity as a changing scene in which nothing is or ought to be permanent; and they admit . . . that what appears to them today to be good, may be superseded by something better tomorrow".

This nation has prospered on change. Our problem now is to steer or guide it for the continued welfare of our country and the world -- and more immediately, for this community of scholars.

Tomorrow, it will be my duty to report to the faculty,

not on the state of the Union, but on the state of this campus. I shall ask them to take a look at the world, here and abroad, and to recall what President Lincoln said in his message to Congress in 1862. "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate in the stormy present . . . Our case is new, so we must think and act anew."

Our world is no less stormy and precarious than that of Lincoln. The inevitability of change is thrust upon us, and we must think and act "anew" to direct and channel those forces to the benefit of all. The campus is no longer a sheltered haven; it is close to the hub of the action. It is not enough for the teacher merely to "tell it like it is". Youth must be helped to think -- to see and understand what it is and how it got the way it is. Then they will be prepared to help make intelligent change.

SDS

By Cathy Young

The SDS, students for a Democratic Society, is undergoing a change this campus year. Gone is a lot of the anarchistic rhetoric and much of the organization's reckless attitude. While some may lament that it is but a shadow of its former self, others are relieved and encouraged.

This change was catalyzed by the national convention this summer in Chicago. Approximately one-third of the members walked out and formed a "new" organization -- the Revolutionary Youth Movement, or RYM. I say "new" because, while the name has been changed, RYM has kept the SDS national headquarters in Chicago and all of its dictatorial, destructive policies. What remains of the SDS is what is known as the student-worker coalition. What has been added is a freer political structure, where policy can be discussed, and changed, by all echelons within the group.

However, the basic beliefs of the SDS have not been thrown out. The organization

is still opposed to American intervention in Vietnam, the omnivorous military-industrial complex, and racism. Only the methods of attaining these goals have been re-evaluated.

The SDS on the Castleton campus is a prime example of these recent changes. More meetings have been planned which will be open to all interested students. Policies and plans are to be made more widely known. The structure of the organization itself is less rigid.

It is my belief that no political organization should be put down because of its views. Perhaps the main cause of this is often simply a lack of knowledge about the organization. Because this happens all too frequently, I feel that I can speak for the SDS in saying that anyone -- whether they agree or not with its views -- will be welcome, and encouraged, to attend the meetings of the SDS on campus. I personally urge everyone to do so.



Photo By Pfenning

Sound Off - Orientation '69

by Eileen Zacher

Comment By Freshman

When the freshman arrived at Castleton State College, we knew little of what was to happen in the next few days. After registering in the gym, we were each given a survival kit, consisting of a green beanie, a name tag, and a yellow folder. The parents were invited to a tea in the Student Center, while the freshmen unpacked girls' luggage.

Like a herd of cattle, 400 beanie heads swarmed to the Student Center, in the late afternoon, trying to get 100 signatures. The O.C.'s quizzed us on terms like The Dog, Mozzie, Passion Pitt, Alligator, and The Arlington - parts of one's college education? A fun time dinner was awaiting at the dining hall. A few lucky frosh escaped before being made to carry the O.C.'s trays. Night was approaching and to finish a pleasant day, several of us took a trip to the apple orchard, where we were able to walk on the grass! Blab . . . Blab . . . Blab . . . Remember towels and beanies a must! Move out, frosh! A

sightseeing trip of the local town dump was our exercise for the morning. That night a dance was held in the Ballroom. The music of the Morning Star penetrated the unfriendly barrier and it looked as if the dance was a success. On Monday morning we relaxed in our suites as the O.C.'s prepared our barbecue. It was successful, the climax being when the frosh threw Grant Sulham into the crystal clear CSC pond.

We were introduced to Dean Sirjane, Dean Rampone, and President Irwin on Monday morning. Different sports were played throughout the day.

The skits which we had been practicing were presented on Tuesday night, after which we were allowed to go off campus for the first time and Orientation was unofficially over. On the whole the O.C.'s were very helpful and the freshmen, Class of '73, appreciated all their efforts. We wish to thank the members of "Orientation '69" for our induction into CSC.



Photo By Pfenning

Weekly Coming Events

Monday, Sept. 15: 3 - 5:15 String Ensemble -- FAC; 4:15 Band; 6:30 French Club -- Seminar 1: 6:45 Cheerleaders --Gym.

Tuesday, Sept. 16: 4:00 Chorus (time subject to change in future); 6 - 7:00 Dance Club -- FAC.

Wednesday, Sept. 17: 7:30 Folk Club -- Student Center Thursday, Sept. 18: 6:00 -- Golf Club -- Gym; 6:30 Chorus.

Saturday, Sept. 19: morning-Outing Club -- Pittsford Ice Caves.

EDITORIALS

"Do What You Feel"

"The Spartan is your voice on campus," were the words of my posters welcoming new members to the newspaper staff. Only ten students wish to voice their opinions? Are our ten staff members going to represent the thoughts and feelings of over 1200 students? Fine, if this is what you want. But is it? Are you the one quick to criticize The Spartan but never to take the opportunity to join the staff or write a "Letter to the Editor"? If you don't like something about CSC and/or if you have an idea for improvement and want your voice heard, the Spartan is your opportunity. Write me a letter. The Spartan mailbox is Number 221 in Woodruff. Better yet, come to a Spartan meeting either Tuesday night at 7:00 in the Spartan office (Leveanworth) or Thursday at 12:30 p.m. in Seminar Room I.

LETTERS to EDITOR

To the Editor:

Concerning the "Welcoming Tea" honoring the incoming freshmen student nurses which took place in the ballroom on Thursday, we wish to express our appreciation to those few members of the college faculty and staff who honored us with their attendance. Realizing that at any time during the academic year

there are a great many functions to which the Faculty are invited to attend, we nonetheless were disappointed that those who have such direct contact with the student nurses could not find time to attend.

S.N.A.
Marilou Spaulding, president
Janet Naser
Cynthia Wierzbicki

The Summer Session At Castleton State

The summer session at Castleton State was the setting for a program designed to bring youths from Vermont and the New York Puerto Rican and black ghetto areas together in a rural environment.

The Vermont-New York Project, conceived by Mayor John Lindsay of New York and former Governor Phillip Hoff of Vermont was intended to enable these young men and women to live together in an atmosphere that would help them better understand one another through daily association. They stayed in the dorms and participated in an arts and crafts study under the guidance of counselors in the Project.

Major guidelines for this project were drawn up by Castleton State College, but for the most part the responsibility of it rested with the directors and counselors concerned. At the time, Castleton already had been involved with three summer programs: the UVM summer session, the Castleton summer session, and the Intensive Teacher Training Projects, totaling between 300 and 400 students on campus.

For six weeks, beginning July 2, these young men and women, ranging in age from 14 to 18, lived on campus at which time they were supposed to be instructed in arts and crafts. Unfortunately, because of very poor planning and supervision, the educational facilities that were available, or could have been available to them, at Castleton were not utilized. This was mainly because there was not enough

foresight into the needs of the project, especially as to what they planned to do once they entered campus. The dorms were kept in a disgraceful condition again due to the lack of leadership among the counselors.

Mr. James Gilbert, Registrar and Dean Alfred Rampone were the two most involved with the project on the Castleton staff, both of whom agreed that, in their opinion, the project was a failure. It was Dean Rampone's judgment that the Vermont-New York Project would have been much more successful and practical in a camp setting than a college campus setting. He also believed that the money expended could have been put to better use as a scholarship fund which would aid these young people to attend colleges in the New England area. For only through education, he feels, would we finally achieve a better understanding of racial and economic differences.

Both Dean Rampone and Mr. Gilbert were quick to point out that in no way did this reflect on the youngsters or their ethnic backgrounds. They behaved much like young people their ages would when lacking any sort of firm leadership. The blame lies with the adult supervision given to handle them.

As far as further programs like this are concerned, it would depend mainly on its type and purpose, for Castleton would welcome further youth projects as long as they proved to be worthwhile for those involved, especially the kids.

"The Spartan" is a weekly newspaper published by and for students of Castleton State College. Opinions on the editorial page are not necessarily those of the paper or the school. All signed articles are the responsibility of the reporter.

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Phil Putney

Saga Food Service

There are many changes taking effect this year on our campus but none seem to effect the boarding student as much as that which took place August 29th, Saga Food Service's first day.

Saga Food Service, more commonly referred to as just "Saga", is a nation wide company serving campus in all 50 states, as well as Puerto Rico and Canada. With the addition of Castleton this year, it now serves all the State Colleges in Vermont as well as The University of Vermont and Windham College.

The Food Service Director here is Phil Putney. Mr. Putney has worked in the Food Service field since his graduation from the University of New Hampshire. He was employed by the Hotel Corporation of America before joining Saga two years ago.

Mr. Putney was interviewed as to why he joined Saga and the Food Service at Castleton.

It is his feeling that Saga "is a company that is genuinely interested in the students." To fortify this claim he cited Saga's care in preparing menus and the purchasing of food items.

Nation wide surveys are taken by the company to establish the most popular food items. These items are then charted as to how frequently each should be used. The menus themselves are made up at the central office of Saga in California, and are issued a month in advance to all the Campuses. These menus are set up so that all signs will serve the same meal on the same day with a given variety of choices offered. The food itself must be of the best quality available. The meat must always be either rated as "choice cut" or U.S. Government Inspected #1 quality.

This and the fact that the Company issues a survey to all students so that the quality of service can be judged by the company effected Mr. Putney's decision to join Saga.

When asked about certain comments pertaining to the new service Mr. Putney was most open. He said that he realized that the service had been slow, but sighted the fact that every campus has different tastes and that this

was a transitional period for both him and the cafeteria staff as far as realizing those tastes as the reason for this.

According to Mr. Putney, "there is no take it or leave it here." If something is wrong with someone's food or if a steak isn't cooked enough, "come into the kitchen and see me, and we'll take care of it."

Mr. Putney said that he hopes to have a Food Service Committee set up comprised of members of the student body. This will enable a solid relationship to be established between the student's desire and the operation of the cafeteria. A survey of the type mentioned earlier will be given to all students in October so that any needed changes can be acted upon.

Besides these steps to make the job of transition easier, Mr. Putney said, "I hope to be in the cafeteria itself during most meals" and that students can come to him at any time pertaining to the service or anything else you want to talk about.

As far as the amount of each serving, "come back for seconds. We don't want the food to simply be thrown away because someone took too much."

The Brain's Not The Seat Of The Mind

By Charles Fingerman

Physiologists have claimed, for a long time, that the brain is the seat of the mind. Now, I do not like an argument just for the sake of arguing, but I cannot accept that view of the physiologists. Why? Here are my reasons: -- The mind, in my opinion, has many seats, for all the bodily organs contribute to the presence and activity of the mind.

Let us say that drinking, smoking, and overeating have hurt the liver to some extent. Does this mean that the mind has been correspondingly hurt? Not at all!

Brahms, one of the greatest composers in musical history, suffered from cirrhosis of the liver. And while the liver is almost as important as one's heart, the genius of Brahms was not impaired in any way!

Interviews

Interviews -- on the question: Do you have any comment on the new Saga Food Service in our Cafeteria?

Photos By Pfenning



Sandra Knapp -- "The choice is good . . . I think they should let you in the building before meal time so you don't have to stand outside."

Z. Fred Lewis -- "Let's have two pieces of bacon instead of one," and the food's "much better but I will not say better than what."



Bonnie McBride -- "There's better variety but the portions of meat are too small."



Tom Bell -- "The food's a lot better . . . more of a choice and it's cooked better."

Administration Reorganizes

Students returning to Castleton have seen changes in the administrative positions this fall. While Dr. H. Franklin Irwin is the Acting President of the college, the Presidential Selection Committee has been busy interviewing prospective candidates for the position of our future president.

The selection committee has been functioning since April. After careful interviews and meetings with all the nominees, the committee will now select their first three or four choices and recommend these to the Board of Trustees. According to the progress report submitted to the Student Body, it will be possible to appoint the new president for December or June, but this will depend on the negotiations of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Alfred Rampone and Mrs. Elizabeth Sirjane, Dean and Assistant Dean of Students, have already become involved in the workings of the college community. Mr. Rampone is a former Biology professor and director of the summer school program. Mrs. Sirjane is a math professor. The new Librarian is Mr. Joseph Weeks.

SENIORS

Sign up in the Student Center for Senior Portraits on either Monday, September 22, or Tuesday, September 23. There is no cost involved. Place for sittings will be announced later.

Look for the latest SA News -- Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays in the Student Center.

Lunch tickets are available at the Snack Bar in the Student Center for \$5.00. These tickets will enable you to purchase \$5.30 worth of goodies.



Sue Cray -- "At first it was better than last year and then . . . I think it's getting progressively worse."



Melody Dean -- "I liked it better last year. It takes too long to get served."

Keep Busy And Stay Happy

by Layne Williams

"Keep busy and stay happy," is a quote we could all profit by for our own state of well-being. Unfortunately, however, many of us in the past have not subscribed to that philosophy of mind over matter except in indirect proportion.

A rare find of unlimited value was acquired by CSC upon the appointment of Dr. Joseph Wheeler when he accepted the position of acting librarian last April 14. A native of Massachusetts, Dr. Wheeler worked his way through college being employed in the library at Brown University -- full time -- from which he later received a master's degree in political science. In 1906 Mr. Wheeler came to Bensen, Vt., for a "summer vacation" where he worked in a power saw mill on planning machines before attaining his degree in library science. In the years following Mr. Wheeler was appointed to assistant librarian in Washington, D.C., Jackson, Fla., Los Angeles and librarian at Youngstown, Ohio from 1915-1926, and finally in Baltimore, Md., where he remained for nineteen years until his "retirement" in 1945.

I put retirement in quotes because Mr. Wheeler, since then, has been acting consultant in surveys in the financing and organization department of libraries as well as author of diversified books dealing with such subject matter as Library Community; a history textbook of Maryland and co-authored a book with his wife on Vermont history; not to mention others.

A wiry man of extreme interest and intellect he exemplifies his stature by his own quote when he says, "The average man learns from his own experience whereby he sometimes wastes a hell of a lot of time. A wise man learns from the experience of others and this experience can be found in books and magazines." Mr. Wheeler, however, is also an adamant believer in seeking out public opinions and interests of others and incorporating their ideas into reality. A questionnaire was sent out to all students at CSC under his jurisdiction last May and they were asked to concretely criticize the ways in which their library could serve them better. Now the library hours have been extended through the dinner hour, 5-7, and does not close its doors till 11 p.m. week nights; 57 periodicals have been added and many additional books on education have replaced once empty shelves. The library is still open for more suggestions which, incidentally, can be dropped in the suggestion box in the outside lobby of the library.

However, this is not enough. The CSC library, according to Mr. Wheeler, is still very "poor" despite his many accomplishments. A collegiate library having 1,000 students enrolled on campus should also house 50,000 books. CSC had 22,986 by August 29, 1969. The staff of the CSC library is not adequately trained to help students in distress and appropriations from not the state are reduced to non-diminished returns. Mr. Wheeler was quick to point out that Mr. Weeks, who is now librarian, was unanimously appointed by the faculty committee in which he (Dr. Wheeler) was a member and as "a very fine candidate" is anxious to carry out further plans for the library including audio-visual aids.

The purpose of the library, in the opinion of Dr. Wheeler, is to make itself useful to each student but, first, the student must be motivated to use it. Although he recognized that the majority of students would like to take advantage of

present reading material, he realizes they are too caught up in curriculum studies to do so. He does see a need for a course, if not, at least, a survey in the use of the library research and, then, not by just students in English classes.

Fringe benefits can also be gained, I suspect, for history majors who might be interested in a little tete à tete from someone in the know about Vermont history, at least, and for those who might want to approach Dr. Wheeler on library scholarships. He's done it before. Perhaps now we can lend ourselves to that pursuit of happiness and to our final goal of graduation with a little moral support

from Dr. Wheeler as reference librarian, in his enthusiasm to help the students, if not from access to the working knowledge within the scope of CSC library and staff. "To keep us busy and stay

happy" has earned Dr. Wheeler six degrees, including honorary master degrees from Oxford and Brown, not to mention others which, to my error, I unfortunately lost track of.

Lettering

Charles R. Anderson, an Assistant Professor of Art, Castleton State College has just completed his book LETTERING. Anderson's book will be the main text in his lettering course at Castleton. Mr. Anderson's main purpose for writing the book was to give himself a suffi-

cient text to teach from and for a student to gain the basic techniques of lettering. Mr. Anderson is not only a teacher of lettering, but also a sculptor, graphic designer, calligrapher, and typographer. During his eleven years of teaching, he has also taught at the State University of New

York.

Wife of the author, Anita L. Anderson, is also a teacher and designer and contributed some of the line drawings for her husband's book.

The purpose of this book is to help the reader understand lettering, hopefully encouraging the practice of lettering and eventually the development of his own style.

In order to give the reader an understanding, Mr. Anderson's book begins with a history of writing. He traced the development of the first sign and symbol writing to the present form of letters. The book further explains the mechanics of writing, including structure, spacing and materials.

One of the major accomplishments featured in LETTERING is a study and illustrations of the Trajan Roman capitals. These letters were taken from the famous inscription in marble, which is located at the base of the Trajan Column, in Rome. With the help of Edward Catich who loaned Mr. Anderson his rubbings done before World War II, Anderson has constructed these letters in ac-

tual size as authentically as possible. This project alone took four years to complete.

Mr. Anderson feels that most anyone can do lettering and will definitely improve his writing, by learning and practicing the art of lettering.

NOTICE FOR VETERANS: If you expect to receive benefits from the Veterans Administration, please contact the Registrar, Mrs. Perry, before September 19. This is important. Also, male students who wish the Registrar to supply the Selective Service System with information it may require, MUST complete a SELECTIVE SERVICE AUTHORIZATION OF REPORT form. These forms are available at the information desk in Woodruff. After completing this form, leave the card at the information desk.

The time allowed by the college for "Drop and Add Slips" will end next Tuesday, the 16th, at 4:00 p.m. The Bookstore will allow books to be returned until Wednesday, the 17th, at 4:00 p.m.

Orientation '69



Photo By Pfenning



Photo By P.

FINE ARTS CENTER

By Richard J. Dundas

During Castleton's 100 years as a college the performing arts have always been an important part of the campus activities. The college was established by the State of Vermont to prepare elementary school teachers and a significant part of their curriculum was devoted to courses in art, music and dramatic literature. The extra-curricular activities reflected this interest in the arts and ambitious musical and theatrical productions have been staged by Castleton students and faculty for many years. The quality of these offerings left something to be desired in the early days when enrollment was so low that virtually all students and faculty participated; sets were improvised from scavenged materials strung up in multipurpose rooms and the productions were directed by students or faculty volunteers.

The college has had professional theatre directors since 1958, musical conductors with graduate training since 1960 and a dance instructor since 1964 but the performances were still handicapped by inadequate facilities. Prior to the opening of the new fine arts center this summer all major dance, music and theatre programs were presented in the gymnasium with the audience seated in folding metal chairs on the basketball court. Frequently rehearsals on the stage were conducted in competition with physical education activities on the adjacent floor.

September of 1969 the center is equipped for

first class work in the arts. The north wing of this building has three large art studios with offices and storage facilities, the south side of the building contains eight individual music practice rooms, two large classrooms of rehearsal studios, three faculty office studios, a listening room, a television recording studio and a music library. The auditorium section is well-designed for dance, music or theatre programs of professional quality. It has a 40 x 80 foot stage with a 50 foot high stage house for flying sets, off-stage areas large enough to store complete mobile sets, an operable thrust stage that converts to an orchestra pit and a ten scene pre-set light control system. The air-conditioned auditorium is acoustically tuned and is equipped with 500 comfortable seats arranged at the proper elevation and spacing to afford an unobstructed view of the entire stage.

The Castleton Summer Theatre is the first tangible outcome of this long period of preparation to make a significant contribution to the arts in Vermont. It will be followed during the academic year by an Artists Series which will include The American Ballet Theater, The New York Chamber Soloists, Eugene Pridonoff, pianist, The Oxford Cambridge Shakespeare Company, The Beaux Arts Trio, The Crane Wind Ensemble, Oscar Giglia, guitarist, and The Open Window. The programs are supported in part by a grant from the Vermont Council on



Fine Arts Center, housing studios, workshop and theatre for Art, Drama and Music Depts.

the Arts. The Student Association will sponsor an extensive program of foreign and other films and the faculty will sponsor a series of recitals and lectures as their contribution to the cultural life of the area. By next summer the Fine Arts Center will be functioning

The above article by the former president of Castleton State College, Dr. Richard J. Dundas, was the introduction in a brochure for the past summer program, in the Fine Arts Center.

As noted in the article many new facilities and opportunities are now available to the students of Castleton.

ART DEPARTMENT

Dr. Lawrence Jensen, Head of the Art Department, said

as an established major cultural attraction of the State of Vermont and the quality and diversity of its offerings will provide an unexcelled educational experience for the students and visitors in the area.

that the production increase will be tremendous, now that there is more room, so that students no longer have to work in their rooms. During the year exhibits of Castleton students' works and guest exhibits will be shown in both the Student Center Ballroom and the lobby of the Fine Arts Center. Creations now being shown are those of Jerome DeBlais of Rutland, Alan J. Denney of Vergennes, Sally Jenne of Rutland, Thomas B. Martin of Broomfield, and Marilyn Zidovsky of Poultney.

NEW COURSE

A new member to the faculty, Miss Joan Myers, will be working in the Fine Arts Center. Miss Myers is an English graduate of UVM and did graduate work in the Theatre Arts at UCLA. She has done writing and directing for film and television. Working for McGraw-Hill, Inc. and Twentieth Century Fox, Miss Myers did both "Batman" and "The Green Hornet" and various pilots.

Miss Myers will instruct a course in Writing and Directing for Television. The Fine Arts Center is equipped with a studio, that has already been used for this course -- offered during the summer. Any students interested in taking this course should see Miss Myers in the Box Office of the Fine Arts Center, immediately! More students are needed in order to schedule a class this semester. Students interested in crew production and acting will find this an exciting and valuable experience in television. Castleton State College is the first school in Vermont to offer this opportunity to learn and work in a vastly expanding field.

CASTLETON PLAYERS

The Castleton Players' first performance, October 8-11, will be "Dear Brutus" by Sir James M. Barrie. Written at the turn of the century, the play is a light and touching story of people who are given a second opportunity to live their lives over and what happens to them. The cast of eleven includes: Lob -- ENZO FERARI, Matey -- TOM MOODY, Mr. Dearth -- LAURENCE DUBOIS, Mr. Purdie -- PHIL DUPUIS, Mr. Coade -- PETER HARRINGTON, Mrs. Coade -- CATHY YOUNG, Mrs. Purdie -- JAN ROUSSEAU, Joanna Trout -- BARBARA HALL, Lady Caroline -- SUSAN CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. Dearth, PENNY KERCHNER,

Margaret -- CINDY COLBURN.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT

Much of the equipment for the Fine Arts Center has not yet arrived, therefore many of the facilities cannot be used yet. However, there are several large rehearsal rooms designed specifically for various large groups. Also there are eight practice rooms to accommodate individual and small ensembles. All these rooms are sound-proof.

There is a Listening Room designed for both tape recorders and phonographs, with the use of headphones. This room will be opened as soon as the proper equipment arrives. There are three musical groups on campus: Chorus, Band, and String Ensemble.

Anyone interested is cordially invited to speak with any member of the music department. These musical organizations may be taken with or without credit!

DANCE CLUB

On the stage in the Fine Arts Center, the Dance Club will hold its first meeting Tuesday night, September 16 from 6-7 p.m. There will be a business meeting, including the election of officers, discussion on possible programs, and American Ballet Theatre Program.

Exercise for those who want to participate will follow the business.

Anyone interested in helping with scenery, costumes, film, and/or dancing is welcome.

Artist Series Announced For 1969-1970 Season

The Cultural Affairs Committee has announced the program for this season's Artist Series. Eight attractions are definite, and there may be two more added during the year.

The committee, composed of members of the faculty and student body, strives to make up a varied program of cultural events for the series. This year the events will include the dance, theatre, and both classical and popular music.

On Saturday evening, September 27, the American Ballet Theatre Players will present a program of five dance numbers ranging from classical ballet to Spanish. One week later, on October 4, The New York Chamber soloists will visit the campus, holding a workshop session with music students in the afternoon and giving a concert of string and vocal music in the evening. Eugene Pridonoff, a young pianist of international repute, will play a program of classical and romantic works on Wednesday, November 12. The last program of the first semester will be a performance of "Twelfth Night" by the Oxford - Cambridge Shakespeare Company. This is a talented group of young English actors who are touring the United States for the first time.

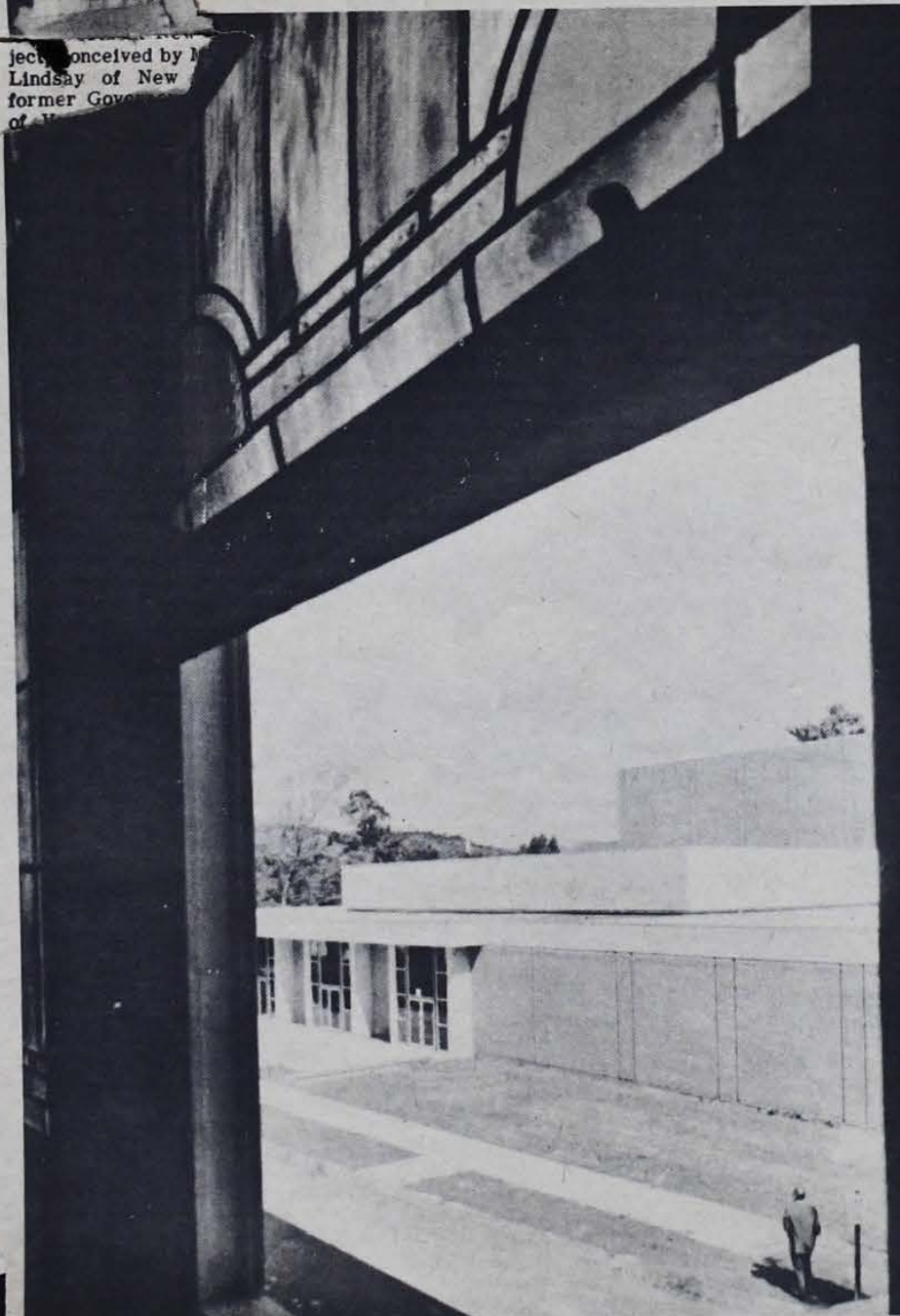
The events in the second semester open with a concert of chamber music by the renowned Beaux Arts trio on Saturday, February 7. On Friday, March 13, fifty students in the Crane Music Department of the New York

State University College at Potsdam come to Castleton. These wind and percussion players make up the Crane Wind Ensemble, and they will present a varied program of rarely heard music. On Tuesday, March 31, Oscar Giglia, a student of Andres Segovia, will present a concert of music for the classical guitar.

The final event of the series is the only one which will not be held in the new Fine Arts Center. Because of the popularity of "The Open Window," this group of three composer-performers will appear in the Gymnasium. Robert Dennis, Peter Schickele and Stanley Walden recently wrote the score for the musical, "Oh, Calcutta!" Their music combines rock, jazz and blues using a number of instruments including electronic devices. Peter Schickele has gained an international reputation with his discovery of "P.D.Q. Bach."

As a part of their student assembly fee, each Castleton student is entitled to attend five of the events in the Artist Series. Next week Student Participation Cards will be issued. To get a ticket for an individual performance, a student must present this card and his Castleton ID card at the box office of the Fine Arts Center. After a student has used up his five privileges, he may buy a ticket for additional events for \$1.00 for each performance. Schedules for obtaining tickets will be announced at appropriate times.

ject conceived by Lindsay of New former Governor of Vermont



New Fine Art Center, viewed through old stained glass windows in Woodruff, contributed by class of 1930, Dr. Richard Dundas in lower right-hand corner of photograph.

THE SPARTAN

NO. 16

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1970

CASTLETON STATE COLLEGE, CASTLETON, VERMONT

"The Message" Is Brought To CSC

"Religion is not a carry-over from the age of superstition, because religious symbols are essential. They unify the social group. Maybe the best behavioral definition of religion is simply that it's the highest order of symbol system - the one by which other symbol systems and metaphors and myths and values of a culture are ultimately legitimized. The clammy inanities of present church liturgy have no power to bring us together." That quote is taken from an interview with Harvey Cox, a contemporary theologian and professor at Harvard Divinity School, in an issue of Psychology Today from about a year ago. That quote also is applicable to the theory riding under the appearance of "The Messengers" as they expounded on the non-rational side of existence through speech and song last Thursday evening in the SC Ballroom.

"The Messengers" were two groups, a five piece rock, and a two man folk, with a vibrant, energetic female to kind of tie the whole act together. I sat and listened and watched the amazing? no, interesting? no, I suppose awakening experience with about two hundred others as "The Messengers" sang of, about, and for Jesus. Billed as a rock group consisting of "Jesus Frieks", these eight people from a place called "The House" in Brattleboro transformed the Ballroom into an uncertain yet lovable and mystifying folkfest. As things started out, a couple of songs were sung, the members of the group introduced themselves and then each gave a few minute talk on how he had come to know Jesus; why, how, and now what. If you were not present, you might be in awe that that many people would turn out for a performance of this nature, but then maybe you aren't. Pam Harvey, that energetic female, and wife of one of the folk guitarists put it to the crowd this way. "I remember when I was in college. If I'd seen something like this, I wouldn't have been able to stand it. You people are brave."

Whether or not they were brave is a point for discussion, but they all got the message even if some rejected it. I asked Pam exactly what the message was, and she repeated a passage from John 14: "Jesus said, 'I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life. No man comes to the Father but by me.'" She went on to explain that some of those in the group are "anti-religion", making a distinction between "religion" today, and the honest following of Jesus. "We are finding joy and peace right here with this life," Mrs. Harvey said, "and we are assured of eternal life with Him. Man can't change man, as an individual or otherwise, but Christ can." She went on to explain that in spreading the "message", entertainment became a by-product in that it became a functional means to their end.

One member of the rock group spoke for a minute on present social conditions in general. He said that no matter what happens, whether the left or the right gained control of the state,

it was going to be a totalitarian state. "But you can't forget the third force. . . the force of Jesus." By 1980, he continued, there will be a total world system bound by total love and it will be a beautiful thing. Pam Harvey spoke on revolution briefly. She said that due to social pressures, there is a spiritual awakening taking place. "Society stinks, the SDS is cool, but revolutionary idealism will get us nowhere. God makes love. You can't just walk out on the street and love everybody, unless you're turned on to Jesus and know His love. It's like an internal revolution."

Further she said, "Talk about ghettos, welfare, poverty, these are all topics. It has turned out to be the topic versus the people." Mrs. Harvey has herself been a teacher, a social worker and a summer camp counselor.

The Messengers sang and testimonies were given for roughly two hours. As the time passed so did some of the audience, but at the end some one hundred people remained, and a number of smaller groups informally formed and rap sessions started discussing everything from the relevance of

Christianity to the amazing turn out of the evening. Unfortunately, and perhaps a bit ironically, all these smaller discussions did not remain on an amiable level. As a matter of fact, while wandering around the ballroom attempting to get student reactions, I overheard a number of heated arguments taking place. Like, "You've proved that in not knowing Jesus Christ that you're totally incapable of understanding. . . Well, I don't go out of my way to tell people what's right and what's wrong. . . Well I do, and I love you, but. . . etc., etc." While comments like "my mind is mine, I don't owe anybody anything, especially to God" were heard, they were NOT the ever riding rule. The overwhelming reaction from the students was that this type of activity had a definite place on a college campus. One student said, "They're worshipping a man like an idol, but this thing has made more people think than any other thing that has happened on this campus." I spoke to a member of the faculty briefly and his only remark was. . . "Interesting. . . interesting."

The House in Brattleboro, originating point of The Mes-

sengers, was described as a "thirteen room Gothic monaster". It has been together since last Spring and serves as a place where Jesus is lived, discussed and believed in. The people who take part in the activities range in ages from 12 to 33. Open rap sessions are held on Friday evenings and they are open to the public. I asked Pam Harvey what their largest problem was. . . "Parents. Parents professing Christianity get really uptight about us because we don't go along with the average Christian church and its system of rules and regulations."

Looking at the group from a musical stand point, they were good. I spoke with a number of people, many who were music majors, and they all pretty much agreed that The Messengers had "a good sound".

When all is said and done it is more than apparent that the number of people who are following the word of Jesus today is growing in decisively large numbers, and they are doing it in such a manner as to draw attention to their stand. And if they are doing nothing else, they are indeed "making a lot of people think" twice about the role of religion in their lives.

Paul S. Mangan

Bremer Says Schools Are Fossils

John Bremer, Academic Dean at Newton College of the Sacred Heart in Newton, Massachusetts, and founder of the Parkway Program in Philadelphia, said, "The school as it exists now is finished, it's like a fossil left over from another era."

Mr. Bremer spent all of March 22, 1971 here at Castleton giving lectures and holding question and answer sessions. During an early morning session Bremer gave an historical sketch of how we became mired into our present school predicament. He explained how the school architects of the 19th century ingeniously applied the concept of mass education. He said, "Please understand that the factory system and its application to education was truly revolutionary and brilliant for the 19th century; however, these ideas are not suitable for learning about life today as it really exists." The factory is a box that takes the raw material (students) and processes it and gurgitates the finished product (an educated person). The result of this system is a curricula of subjects and social attitudes of a time gone by.

During the day Bremer reiterated and reinforced the thought that today's student must learn administrative and social skills in order to become a truly intelligent and vital force in society. In contrast with that, Bremer pointed out that "the highest skill value in schools as they now exist is memorization" and "the highest moral value is blind obedience."

Mr. Bremer called for a complete reformation of present curriculum. He made note of the fact that the curriculum in the rev-

olutionary Parkway Program is centered around urban survival. "But", he added, "we didn't have a course called 'Urban Manipulative Skills I' followed by 'Urban Manipulative Skills II' ". Leaving no function of the present educational system untouched, Bremer then made comment on the role of the teacher. "You can teach people things you don't know yourself," he said. "In fact, being an authority in a given subject may be a hindrance to teaching it, since you may pass on your limitations or bias as an expert to your children." Bremer continued, "It's not the teacher's role to know. His role should be one of helping the student." "The old concept that you can teach anything you want to as long as the student doesn't like it, is really a terminal case."

In the evening session, Mr. Bremer made mention of Castleton's Comprehensive Freshman Program to be implemented next fall. His main point was that although he had not carefully examined the program, he felt that now that the planning was over with, so was the learning. He pointed out his feelings that the people who will learn from it are the planners and now the "file

should be scrapped" and a new planning committee should start over again. Accordingly, Mr. Bremer felt that the planning was as much a part of the learning as anything else would be. (It should be pointed out here that the Comprehensive Freshman Program has not been structured beyond a point necessary for implementation of any program, including the Parkway Program. The specific details of the planning have yet to be made, by both the students of next fall along with the faculty involved. Mr. Bremer did point out that he felt there was a "need for some structures (and) some guidance."

Bremer held his audience with such interest that it became necessary at the end of the evening session for him to excuse himself so he could make his next appointment. All who attended any of the sessions seemed to agree that the issues Mr. Bremer brought forth, and the points he raised were indeed worthwhile and in demand of consideration by all interested in the future process and function of our educational system.

Joe Weeks

Joe Weeks
Paul Mangan

Colleges Told: Drop Programs

MONTPELIER -- The Vermont House Friday called on the University of Vermont and the Vermont State Colleges to cut programs and personnel next year, rather than increase tuition.

The House made the demand in adopting a resolution sponsored by a longtime critic of higher education in Vermont, Rep. John Zampieri, D-52, of Ryegate.

The university and the four colleges are expected to go up at least \$200 on tuition both for in-state and out-of-state students because Gov. Deane C. Davis refused to give them any additional money in their state appropriations for next year.

Dr. Edward Andrews, president of UVM, said the increase at the university would be \$200, and provost Robert S. Babcock of the State Colleges said the tuition hikes might go to \$300.

They pointed out enrollment at the institutions will be higher next year, and with inflation and necessary pay raises for faculty members it would be impossible to operate next year on exactly the same appropriation that the schools have for the current year.

Just a year ago the House refused to raise the state appropriation for UVM by \$500,000 and that of the state colleges by \$300,000 when

Rep. Francis Peisch, R-1-6, of Burlington, a UVM trustee, tried to divert some of the money in the big \$120.2 million budget for that purpose.

But on Friday the same lawmakers adopted the resolution which resolved:

"That the provost of the Vermont State Colleges and the presidents of the various state colleges and the University of Vermont scrutinize their budgets and eliminate programs and personnel not essential to the operation of the educational programs."

Traditionally, the Vermont House has been less friendly to the public higher education institutions than the Senate.

The House is considered more conservative than the Senate, and less in sympathy with the endeavors of the state's young people.

However, the Senate is also expected to stick with the budget recommendations of Gov. Davis.

Two years ago Sen. Edward Janeway, R-Windham, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, put some additional money in the UVM and VSC budgets at the urging of Sen. George Hayes, D-Franklin.

But last year Janeway refused to deviate from Gov. Davis's recommendations.

Want A Job?

Vermont residents who are interested in Federal employment can now get job information through a new toll-free telephone service, Donald Roy, Burlington Area Manager of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, announced today.

By dialing 1-800-225-7803 anyone located in Vermont can obtain information on current Federal job opportunities, on procedures for applying, or on special programs for returning veterans. Applications, job announcement, and informational pamphlets will be mailed on request. Mr. Roy asked that Burlington residents continue to use the local area office number of 862-6501, Ext. 259 to obtain information.

According to Mr. Roy, the Civil Service Commission has introduced this new tele-

phone service in order to provide prompt and accurate job information to all who cannot conveniently contact the Area Office in Burlington. He emphasized that the program does not imply an immediate increase in Federal manpower needs. Full-time Federal employment in New England has been declining, he explained, but there are still continuing hiring needs that must be met.

Vermont is one of only 6 states in the nation where toll-free telephone service is being offered. (Other states included in the program are Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Kansas and Virginia.)

Interested Vermont residents can take advantage of this unique opportunity by dialing 1-800-225-7803.

Library Books

Please return all library books before the Easter Break. We will check out any materials you want during the holiday period. Thank you.

The Spartan urges all students
to read the DEAD END.
Have a good vacation!!

EDITORIALS

The Footprint Of The American Chicken (Chicken Stickers) Are Two Bits Each

By Finny

You people have latched onto the chicken sticker like a leech on tasty bread dough.

I have been praised for writing about this sticker. I have also been fussed at for not making it easy for you to get one or two.

The chicken sticker is now available individually, for a mere two-bits. This development has been brought about through sheer, cranky demand. The demand has even created a new group, called The Faithful Americans. Their address, where you can send for the stickers, is at the end of this story.

The stickers are 25¢ each; five for \$1; 30 for \$5. The Faithfuls say that they will take no profit, but will plow any capital gain back into new Faithful American ventures.

I have found that the chicken sticker isn't a declaration of war. I have been honked at by the younger generation which took mild offense at the sticker. However, they contented themselves with giving me the peace sign - Winston Churchill's "V" - which a generation ago stood for "Victory" not "Chickening Out" a la Brezhnev, McGovern and Muskie.

I'm getting a lot of reflective thought on this issue - thanks to the sticker - and a lot of kids are having just pure old fun about it.

What impressed me is the number of professional people who want the sticker. I think this reveals a basic distrust of the propaganda which has surrounded the peace symbol, and the lack of truth about it. The chicken sticker can change that by telling it like it is.

Anyway, order up, dear people. Write "The Faithful Americans, 6738 Stefani, Dallas, Texas 75225.

Stickers 25¢ each.

We have tried not to demean anyone's interest in peace, but to show that Bertrand Russell, the peace symbol originator, had a dream for America to lie down in "peace" and accept Russian rule. Judging from the chicken sticker response, many Americans aren't buying that route.

LIFE LINE

LETTERS to EDITOR

To the Editor:

In her review of "A Gown for His Mistress" Mary O'Rourke summed up her opinion of the play as a disappointment. Well, I think the review was the real disappointment.

I was under the illusion that a person who undertakes the task of writing a critical review of a college presentation of a play would show a little more respect for the intelligence of her or her readers. This I believe Miss O'Rourke has failed to do.

I will not harp on the minor inadequacies of Miss O'Rourke's review simply because they were both very obvious and clearly showed her lack of preparation for

her task. The misspelling of the lead character's name as well as that of the play's author are vivid examples of subminimal research. In questioning the use of the valet's powdered wig she shows further inability (or lack of interest) in regard to her task to do even mediocre research.

The outstanding failure to write an open-minded and objective critical review was most evident in Miss O'Rourke's questioning of Mr. Avery's motives for choosing this particular play and most disappointing to me as a reader, was her blatant attack on John Healey.

I defend Mr. Avery's choice of play on the grounds that one can learn much from working with "low-calibre" material. I don't think it was his intention (nor was it the result) to insult his audience. CSC is an institution of learning. It is neither Broadway nor Hollywood.

To end this letter I'd like to ask a question. Why the blatant and personal attack on John Healey? In her vicious treatment of Healey, Miss O'Rourke did an injustice to not only him personally but to college journalism as a whole. Resorting to such tactics is I believe, a failure to express one's views responsibly and certainly below good journalistic standards.

John Dunne

To the Editor:

Concerning your article in the last Spartan about the Fiction Writing course taught by Joel Lieber, which is offered by the English Department for the summer session. I have read all of Mr. Lieber's books and many of his articles. They show him to be extremely able in setting down the trends of our society and the problems faced by all of us in living with those trends. Anyone interested in fictional writing has a lot to learn from him. Those of us who want to understand ourselves and our society better through expression can benefit. The success of this workshop could open our campus to the many advantages of workshops in other fields of art with new people, who are interested and working in today's society, as our guides.

Kathleen C. Wilson

Some Pretty Thoughts Expanded

To the Editor:

The question has often arisen as to the destiny of twentieth century man and it shall be this writers intent to dwell if he may on it. The optimistic technologists see hope through science and the fatalists perceive our ultimate demise because of it. I will quickly declare my position and get on with the matters.

I am a fatalist. If there is hope it is within man not science. Man has the potential to either reach the summit through his soul or reach hell through his science. The choice is man's! The easiest decision is of course to put trust in science and if science fails (as it most certainly will) then man has a scape goat.

If man is to expand in any real sense he must become more aware of himself not as a machine but as a soul. He must grasp the reason for his existence and this excludes utilitarian concepts. We must realize the impossibility of continuing on our present course. We must abandon collective soul searching and break the inertia that surrounds whatever intellect we possess. We must become active in the cerebral sense or we will cease to be in any sense. Man must set aside time for mental house cleaning and self-contemplation. Man is innately a selfish beast and in this fact lies our hope. We must exploit our true potential and attempt to expand our consciousness. The identity question of "Who are we?" must be followed by "Why are we?" and these must be dealt with in a serious manner. Any superficial attempt to answer in absolutes accomplishes nothing at the least and can cause irreparable damage.

We are dying and murdering without any more than passing thoughts for these acts. We must realize we are creating a plague for which there may never be a cure. We are destroying our own souls in the name of science. To advance we are admitting cancerous cells to an already dying soul. We refuse individually and collectively to change and this resistance shall be our last. Both our physical and mental health as a species is dissolving at an incredible rate and it is this writers opinion that hope is beyond our grasp. The ravages of this plague have reached each of us and our inflection grows daily. We must reach into the recesses of our minds and a glimpse at what at this point it contains. The voyage may be difficult but its results may be startling and desirable. We may find peace within ourselves! We must dispense with religious dogma that provides man with an out for there is no out. We must free this planet from the reign of terror it has been under since first man deede

decided not to co-exist but rather to conquer it. Shall we exploit our coveted heaven as we have our earth? What sort of maniacal God would admit such cancer-ridden creatures. No good God for it would ultimately lead to his own destruction. Maybe the devil has an honored place at his table for us? It is the devil, not God, (if either exist as men envision) whom we imitate. Maybe in our psychic search we shall find the truth. The dramatic confrontations; as some will no doubt be, of acquiring bits and pieces of truth may cause desired changes -- undesired revelations can do no more harm than accelerate the end of man and earth. It's your choice -- a death by prolonged painful cancer and madness or a shot of the unknown, unseen that will either aid in your recovery or hasten in your death. Decide, Man! Decide!

J. Chris Ridolfo

Dear Esmeralda

Dear Esmeralda,

Well, my roommate has really gone far out this time. He swears that a yellow ying-ying is hiding under his bed every night - then after he claims this he proceeds to try to scare it away by jumping on his bed with his electric pogo stick and then he claims it flies out the window - and then he proceeds to throw empty Ripple bottles at it to send it home for good. Esmeralda - This is interfering with my beauty sleep! And another thing he never washes his pink electric pogo stick suit and it is beginning to stink. Esmeralda, what can I do?

Hector H.

Dear Hector,

Get an electric pogo stick and do a duet.

Test Students Rights

On March 11, 1971, Vermont Legal Aid filed suit in behalf of Joel Breakstone, formerly a student at Johnson State College. Mr. Breakstone was suspended from the college on February 12, 1971 without a hearing for "the construction in (his) room of an explosive device which was potentially harmful to people and property." This "device" consisted of a 6" cardboard tube loosely filled with black powder.

The suit was brought under the Civil Rights Act of 1871, 42 United States Code Sec. 1983, and asked for a declaratory judgement that the suspension constituted a violation of Mr. Breakstone's rights under the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution. The gist of the complaint was that, prior to his suspension, Mr. Breakstone was not given a hearing or afforded any procedural safeguards.

On March 11, 1971, a hearing was held before Hon. Bernard J. Leddy, chief Judge of the United States District Court. Located in Burlington, on Mr. Breakstone's motion for a temporary restraining order to have him reinstated as a student pending a hearing on merits. Although the motion was denied, Judge Leddy instructed the college to provide Mr. Breakstone with a formal statement of charges against him, and within 10

days have the matter heard before the student-faculty court. Judge Leddy ordered that Mr. Breakstone be given full procedural safeguards at this hearing. These shall include:

- (1) A written statement of charges against him;
- (2) Full access to any documentary evidence to be used against him at the hearing;
- (3) The right to present witnesses in his own behalf and cross-examine opposing witnesses;
- (4) The right to make a transcript of the hearing in case of later appeal;
- (5) The hearing shall be open to the press and public;
- (6) The right to be represented by retained counsel at the hearing.

Judge Leddy's order is among the first to recognize that under certain circumstances, a student has the right to be represented by counsel at a disciplinary proceeding.

Mr. Richard S. Kohn, counsel for Mr. Breakstone, interprets this to mean that the right to be represented by retained counsel pertains whenever a student of a tax supported school is faced with expulsion or permanent suspension for misconduct. Mr. Kohn indicates, however, that this could be limited to cases in which the school or college involved itself benefits from the advice of counsel.

Money Maker For Students

Selling popcorn seems to be an unusual way to make the money for a college education, but it is working very well for a group of students in New York City.

Some fifty of them have been working the last few weeks for a new firm called Pop-A-Doodle, which furnishes them with small carts, uniforms and the ingredients for making popcorn and pays them a 20% commission on their sales. On weekends their commissions have reached \$40 to \$50 a day. Week day sales, while not that big, have been substantial.

They go wherever people congregate, shopping centers, parks, athletic events, school areas, and just busy street corners. The demand

for popcorn -- at a quarter for a large bag -- is phenomenal, and lots of New Yorkers have been buying a bag as a cheap and healthy substitute for lunch. One big advantage of the Pop-A-Doodle job for students is that they can work on their own time, days, evenings or weekends. Another is that no training or experience is required.

The company is now opening distributorships in all parts of the U.S. and it will soon have many jobs available for students, both men and women. Anyone interested in applying for one of these positions is asked to write to Pop-A-Doodle, Inc., 60 East 56th Street, New York City.

CLASSIFIED

Discount Prices on Hi-Fidelity equipment, top name brands. Call 775-5188, ask for Brent.

FOR SALE: TV -- Sears Silvertone B & W. Less than a year old. Asking \$100. Kathy, 203 Dorm D.

BORLETTI TACHOMETER for 8 cylinder, 4 cycle engine with 12 volt, negative ground distributor ignition system. Can be mounted in dash or console or under dash with bracket included. Made in Italy. \$10.00. Everett Mudgett.

FOR SALE -- 1970 Mustang Convertible, 4 speed, Excellent condition. Contact Mary Russell, Dorm C, Suite 201. Call 468-5079 any time during the week.

gort

Old friend, comrade, compatriot, boon companion and erstwhile associate, GORT!!



Well, first and foremost, I have imbibed a few! Other than that, I've published a book of poems, written three plays, and discovered that $E=mc^2$.



What ails that chap? A productive drunk is the bane of all moralists.



Faculty Forum Notes

by Joe Weeks, Moderator

The eighth meeting of the Forum began with the reading of letters from Lieutenant Governor John S. Burgess, Speaker of the House Walter L. Kennedy, and Provost Robert S. Babcock acknowledging the resolution of support for the Nursing Program passed by the Forum.

The report from the Ad Hoc Committee to study the Curriculum Committee was presented by Frank Morgan, Chairman of the Committee, to initiate the Committee Report portion of the agenda.

The twelve-page report reflected a great deal of investigation, thoroughness, and rumination. The faculty began to ruminate and allocate at this point and continued to explore the issue for the next hour or so. Three proposals and other data were considered and at the conclusion of the various interchanges and clarifications the following proposal drawn up by the Committee was approved:

#3: "Suggested proposal for reconstituting the Curriculum Committee" drawn up by the ad hoc forum committee to study the curriculum committee):

1) That the curriculum committee be reconstituted as one of the voluntary standing committees of the college, with the one exception that its members volunteer for a two-year term rather than a one-year term; that it be composed of seven faculty members and two students, plus the two ex-officio members of the administration; and that, in order to promote both rotation and continuity of committee membership, the first year's members consist of four faculty and one student serving two-year terms and three faculty and one student serving one-year terms, the membership thereafter to be on a two-year basis for all committee members.

2) That the curriculum committee be charged to continually review the college's curriculum in light of its current statement of responsibilities and goals*: 1) being responsive to changing needs on the part of students faculty and the state of Vermont, in its development of technical disciplines and the liberal arts; and, 2) providing, as an integral part of these programs, a strong liberal arts curriculum; and, on the basis of this perspective, to

a) evaluate stated college goals, suggesting changes to the forum when they are felt to be inaccurate and/or inadequate;

b) making suggestions to the departments and to the forum concerning the development of new curricular offerings and/or the changing of present ones;

c) review C.S.C. requirements for graduation, recommending changes in credit and group requirements where deemed appropriate;

d) establish channels of communication with student, faculty and administrative bodies, including other standing committees of the college and particularly those related to matters of curriculum and academic policy**, inviting their suggestions and proposals regarding curriculum matters, and studying them when received;

e) solicit, receive, and evaluate all recommendations concerning course offerings; in the case of suggested course revisions, deletions, additions, etc., an accompanying rationale should be supplied based upon the following considerations:

requirements (graduation, certification, admission to graduate and professional schools, etc.); how a course will be staffed, or staff reassigned; the anticipated demand for new courses; any needs for additional equipment, space, staff money, etc.

The committee, in turn, is to evaluate all recommendations -- departmental, student, forum, administrative, and those of other standing committees of the college*** -- and their accompanying rationales in light of 1) the college's dual responsibilities to the development of technical disciplines and the liberal arts; 2) future budgetary trends and present realities; 3) staff and space resources; and 4) ideas expressed by students, faculty and administrators through their channels of communication with the committee.

f) notify those who make recommendations to the curriculum committee of the action taken by the committee, with the committee's accompanying rationale if the action departs in any way from the original recommendation, at least one month in advance of the forum meeting designated to discuss the curriculum committee's final recommendations.

As a part of this notification, the committee is to indicate means by which an appeal to its decision can be made: 1) to a regular or special meeting of the curriculum committee; and/or 2) to the forum meeting designated to discuss the curriculum committee's final recommendations. If a person chooses the latter recourse, the curriculum committee is to aid him in distributing to all forum members, no later than one week in advance of that meeting, any rationale or materials he feels are pertinent to his case.

g) present and circulate to all forum members its recommendations, with accompanying rationale, in written form at least one week in advance of the meeting of the faculty forum designated to discuss, approve or disapprove, modify or change its recommendations; the decision of the faculty forum to be subsequently presented to the President of the college for his approval or veto.

3) That the curriculum committee, as an aid in drawing up its recommendations, be empowered to consult with any officer of the college and to have access to any relevant data possessed by the college.

4) That the curriculum committee be empowered to move in the faculty forum the establishment of ad hoc sub-committees of the curriculum committee from the faculty-at-large, to study particular problems, issues or programs when they arise for consideration and need more time for study than is available to the curriculum committee.

5) That all recommendations of the curriculum committee are clearly subject to the approval of the faculty forum before being presented to the President of the college for his approval or veto; and that no vote may be taken upon its recommendations should there be any indication of a breakdown in the committee's responsibility to facilitate appeal procedures.

6) That the curriculum committee and department chairmen investigate and clearly establish the responsibilities of the departments in curriculum matters subject to the established college policies and the approval of the faculty forum. Examples of areas to be in-

vestigated by the committee, to determine the value of either delegating the functions to the curriculum committee, or delegating them to the departments, are the following:

- suggestions regarding course offerings and staff assignments;
- content of course descriptions;
- structure of independent study;
- planning and content of workshops, practicums and special seminars;
- related work requirements;
- foreign language requirements;
- exempting courses from final examinations;
- determination of courses to be taken on a pass-no-pass basis.

7) That this proposal for re-constituting the curriculum committee is to go into effect upon a motion for its adoption, a second, and a majority vote by written ballot of the constituted quorum of the faculty forum; any changes in it to be effected in the same manner.

Footnotes to Proposal:

In regard to point 2, which refers to the current statement of the college's responsibilities and curriculum goals, the committee refers the forum to the Castleton State College catalogue for 1970-71.

"Castleton today is a small liberal arts college whose primary function is to educate teachers for the State of Vermont.

"In 1961 the Legislature of the State of Vermont transferred ownership and control to the Board of Trustees of the Vermont State College Corporation. . . With this change in control, Castleton Teachers College became Castleton State College and cut many ties with the old normal school traditions. . . In 1962 Castleton began developing its liberal arts offerings, a move urged by the Vermont State Colleges' Provost and Board of Trustees and wholeheartedly supported by Castleton's administration and faculty. Both groups recognized the absolute necessity for a liberal arts background for adequate teacher education.

"In 1970 Castleton offers eleven liberal arts and five technical disciplines in which students may work toward degrees."

"Castleton is today a dynamic, coherent college. The ambitions and hopes that are shaping its program for the coming years as it looks to its bicentennial in 1987 embrace a concern and determination for continued recognition as a distinguished small state college, strongly motivated by a desire for excellence and service.

"Castleton State College is dedicated to self-evaluation and an open exchange of ideas in a continuous search for knowledge. It is committed to the development of a challenging curriculum. Thus, each student is encouraged to develop intellectual competence, self-reliance, and independence of spirit so that he may best serve in a complex world."

** A related recommendation of the committee, brought out in its discussions, is that there be a review of the structure and functions of all committees of the college by the executive council.

*** In regard to these other standing committees of the college, and particularly the very-much-related recommendation of the ad hoc committee is that, in light of the functions described for a re-constituted curriculum committee, the present committee for experimental education could be renamed the "Experimental Freshman Program Committee" and be an already established and functioning subcommittee of the curriculum committee, thus freeing it to work out this new program recently approved by the faculty forum.

Evelyn Stagg, chairman of the Faculty Affairs Committee, presented a report for her committee that included a form for the faculty to consider for implementation. The form would evaluate administrators in much the same fashion that chairmen are evaluated. Administrators to be evaluated are President, Dean of the College, Dean of Students, Associate Dean, Business Manager, and Librarian.

The following recommendations were made in the form of motions:

1. Student evaluations of each faculty member at the end of each semester. Procedure may be determined by each department. This would be a standard form for evaluation (the Social Science Department has an excellent one), suitable for computer analysis. Participation would be voluntary, but the information could be a vital part of the criteria for promotion. The results should be used to help the instructor, and only after four semesters of use, beginning immediately, would a series of evaluations be considered an adequate profile of the instructor's teaching ability.

(The Committee suggests that any instructor who receives considerable adverse criticism if he does participate in the evaluation, or wishes consideration for his own improvement, be evaluated by a team of his peers. These could be faculty members of his choosing, and would be selected as a help to him, not as a condemnation).

2. Mid-term warnings be

sent to parents or guardians who pay student bills. These would not be sent to students who are fully self-supporting.

In addition, we suggest that mid-term marking be optional, except for D's and F's. Recording of these marks should be obligatory in all courses, so the student will realize he may be in difficulty.

3. That one of the several criteria for appointment, promotion and tenure, involve the following:

A new faculty member will discuss with the department chairman and/or the Dean of the College, before his appointment, the contributions which he expects to make to the goals and curriculum of the college. Before his first contract expires, he will review with his department chairman and/or the Dean and others, the contributions he has made, and the changing needs of the college. In light of these discussions, the faculty member will prepare a statement suggesting his future role and aims as a member of the College. These discussions will precede all deliberations on appointment, promotion, tenure, and salary increment.

Recommendations one and three were approved. Number two was tabled because this matter is already under study and more information is forthcoming.

Robert Robinson reported for the Castleton representatives to the Vermont State Colleges Faculty Council. The Council is a new organization formed to facilitate communication among colleges. An organizational charter for the Council created some discussion about the communication role of the Council as opposed to the duties of the President. There was some further reinforcement of the idea that the Council was mainly an organ to improve communication and the discussion came to a close.

There was no "old business," and because the session had lasted some two and one-half hours, a number of members had to leave. The discussion of student attendance at Forum meetings began under "new business" and a motion to open the meetings to students could not be considered because a quorum was lost. Adjournment was a fait accompli. Peace.

Anti-War News

The Castleton Anti-war organization held its weekly meeting Wednesday at 4:15 in the Student Center Ballroom. The meeting was well attended, which is perhaps an indicator of growing interest in opposing the US war in Southeast Asia.

The highlight of the meeting was a talk on the war by John Boyd, who is a Vietnam veteran. He talked about personal experiences and gave his analysis of the US involvement. He saw the roots of "our" involvement lying in the economic sphere. Many reasons are given for our involvement but they are rationalizations for the real economic reasons that are at the root of our involvement said the Vet.

The meeting decided to have a rally to build for the March 31st demonstration in Montpelier. The rally will occur on Tuesday at 5:30 in the Huden Dining Hall. There will be speakers and hopefully people will be recruited for the State March on Montpelier. That march will include the presentation of "THE PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY" to the Vermont Legislature. The "People's peace treaty was signed by students from the United States and Northern and

Southern Vietnamese students and passed by the National Student Association. It will be presented to the Legislature by a group of Vietnam veterans.

Other developments have taken place in the anti-war movement at Castleton. An educational committee has been set up, which as its first action has set up an anti-war reserve shelf in the college library. It consists of library books as well as personal books. Any student is welcome, in fact encouraged, to use that reserve. Another development is the formation of a socialist caucus within the anti-war organization. It was formed in order to put forth a socialist perspective within that movement. Having a separate caucus allows the general organization to be open to all factions of the anti-war movement.

The rising of a spring offensive in the anti-war movement here at Castleton is a reflection of a larger trend in that direction nationally. It is significant that much of the anti-war activity here and nationally is being led by Vietnam War veterans.

J. Patalano

Curriculum Committee

Students interested in serving on the Curriculum Committee are requested to submit their names to Joe Weeks, Moderator of the Faculty Forum. There will be two positions -- one with an appointment for two years and one for one year. Subsequent appointments will be made for two year periods.



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Last one home isn't a Yamaha
It's a Better Machine

Film Terror---Need It Be Bloody?

By Bill Schoell

Last week we discussed censorship in the cinema, and came around to the problem of 'gore' being shown in the movies. Naturally, being excessively bloody and violent is one way of shocking, if not exciting an audience, but is it the only way? Studies of master filmmakers who specialize in film terror, will prove that 'blood' is hardly ever the best method to create an atmosphere of horror.

Terrifying situations on the screen can be handled in many ways. That's why it is possible to have an aura of fear in the most unlikely modern settings, rather than the 'old faithful' haunted house. An apartment building with its polished white walls, can be turned into the setting for a frightful encounter with man's old nemesis, 'fear'.

The man who has used 'fear' to his advantage the most, is Alfred Hitchcock. His career dates back from silent films to his recent escapades for 'Universal' pictures, where modern technicolor and advanced photography only enhance his basic directing style. Practically ALL his pictures have to do with mystery, suspense, and the dark side of human nature. Scenes from many of his pictures remain in the back of your mind, because they have been planted there by the nightmare image that Hitchcock can so vividly recreate.

His films have an unmistakable 'nightmare' quality. For instance: A man out on a lonely country road, suddenly being chased by a crop dusting plane that swoops to low and rams into an oil truck, causing a monstrous fire to erupt into the sky. Or an attractive blond-haired woman, motor boating across a blue lake in plush country surroundings who is suddenly attacked by a seagull that swoops down upon her and gashed her forehead. And who can forget the chase sequence that winds up with the hero and heroine being trapped on the Mount Rushmore cliffs.

Hitchcock HAS used 'blood' to shock and titillate an audience (especially in the shower sequence in "Psycho") but he has never reached quite the degree that other film makers have reached, even when they were making NON-thriller films. Imagine how excessively gory "Psycho" would have been if some other director had gotten his hands on it. But Hitchcock knew that the tricky camera-work, the skillful editing, the lighting and angles, and the spooky setting itself, would be all he needed to give his viewers the shivers. His purpose was to scare the audience, not to send them running to the sink to vomit.

Some people don't learn so easily. "HAMMER" films, an English company that specializes in horror, refuses to use the subtle approach. All their remakes of old monster movies (Frankenstein, Dracula) are filled with dozens of shots of bloody corpses, mutilations, decaying flesh and everything else that will excite the blood-lusting public. Even their 'straight' thrillers have bloody scenes inserted, that usually take away from the movie as a

whole. What is amounts to is a large number of films that will make an audience say "Echh", but will hardly ever create a feeling of real suspense or terror.

"HAMMER" does not offer fear, but sadism instead. And to be honest, Hitchcock himself has used sadism to a certain extent, particularly in "The Birds". The scene where dozens of school children race to their homes, only to be viciously attacked by clawing biting birds, cawing electronically amid the children's terrified screams is nothing if not sadistic. But once again, the surprise belongs to Hitchcock. Con-

trary to what we might have expected, only one child is injured (and only slightly), instead of the incident turning into a scene of mass 'murder'. Except for two adults, pecked to death by birds (offscreen) only one death is shown, and that is caused by the man's OWN folly, NOT by the feathered 'fiends'.

Hitchcock constantly surprised his audience, and presents to them startling innovations that are a hundred times more effective than any thing any other film maker could have dreamed up. Next week, I'll talk about these 'innovations'.

Disaster Stricks Castleton!

A Commentary On The Miss Castleton Pageant

Tuesday night last week, a few people were thinking of calling the Red Cross out to Castleton. Why? -- because our campus -- or actually the Fine Arts Center, was the scene of a disaster. No, not the kind you are thinking of -- even worse! A disaster called the Miss Castleton State Beauty Pageant.

I mean to offend no one who was a part of the pageant, I simply feel, that in this day and age, an irrelevant piece of tripe, such as a beauty pageant is sadly out of place. Very much so. The pageant worked against itself from the very beginning.

The hostess for the evening was Miss Vermont 1970 -- Patty Pappino -- who had a hard time saying the word "Castleton"; and as a final

insult even welcomed the audience to "the Miss Johnson State Pageant" at one point in the evening. It seems that she was hostess at Johnson last week. It was bad enough sitting through this ONE pageant -- can you IMAGINE being present at DOZENS of them!

The contestants -- there were only four -- were as follows: Susan Robetaille, Zelda Nutter, Susan Sanbourne, and Doris Schaefer. They were judged, according to Miss America rules, in three competitions -- swim suit, talent and evening gown. In the talent section they gave a poetry reading, sang, danced, and performed in a comic monologue.

At the end of the evening, the envelope was handed to Miss Pappino (after an eternity of "sadistic" waiting for those poor girls) and the two winners were an-

John Miles: "Live And Be Free"

One of the foremost criticisms of our life styles today is that the individual does not have time to do that -- live. We get so caught up in our complicated, confused continuums that we tend to stop seeing the beautiful things around us. Hence, it's like a breath of sparkling air to feel the dynamic qualities in the character of one like John Miles.

Mr. Miles, a tenor with the Metropolitan opera company chorus, performed in the Fine Arts Center last Wednesday evening. But for many, his performance then was like the final act in a

play that had been unfolding for the preceding three days -- three days that had put "extraordinary demands" on Miles, in which his role was one of "constant giving" in the words of Dr. Aborn, chairman of the Music Department. The absolutely gratifying part is that Mr. Miles had so much to give. His feelings for and about life are recognizable by even the slightest examination of the evening's program titles: I, The Source of Life, Praise of God; II, Dedication to Life and Love; Freedom in Life; and Freedom in Love. During Miles' three-day visit, the singer attended, lectured and/or sang at numerous classes, workshops, and rehearsals. He spent these times sharing his feelings with others through his understanding of music. To quote the New York Times from October 1967: "Everything he presents is a musical and dramatic entity communicated with intelligence... the voice is firm and penetrating... and it is what he does with it that counts. He has a knack of drawing the listener along with him, wide awake and full of anticipation."

As could be expected, however, when one who has much to give is placed among many who are willing to receive much, it is likely and indeed probable that after three days you will have a happy, but tired performer. Approximately two hundred and fifty people applauded as Mr. Miles first walked on stage with his accompanist and started the program. First reactions were that he was "a good singer" but that Miles seemed nervous and tense. The tenseness caused a slightly strained air in the house that became intense when Miles reached for a few high ones in "Maria" from West Side Story and never quite found them. If the program was a building of tension, the encores were the resolution. Miles came back and sang everything from an inspiring version of "Old Mother Hubbard" to "The Impossible Dream" from Man of La Mancha. It was then that the stifling formalities and strained rapport with the audience began to shrivel as Miles' ringing voice cut through with the brilliance he is known to possess. It was learned afterwards that the reason for

the awkwardness in the first part of the evening was due to the intense strain that Miles had been through for the past three days and that he overcame his tiredness and recaptured the audience only after "great concentration" and regrouping of strength. One student who came to know Miles fairly well, and who spoke with him after the concert, said that between each encore the performer had gone off stage and prayed for renewed control. Whatever, those attending could only marvel at Miles' agility in expression as he walked off stage for the last time. It was also learned that doctors have told Miles to rest for a couple of weeks before singing again, because he did strain his voice through constant use while here.

I spoke with him after the performance and he told me that he "will use the past three days constructively from here on in order to attain control of the elements surrounding one after the demands of such a week."

Everyone who either came in contact with Miles or simply listened to his singing got something out of the experience, which is exactly what he wanted, to reach each person individually with an emphasis on life.

John Miles is originally from New Jersey where he was the ninth of eleven children. He has been studying privately for the past nine years and is promoted through the National Music League. Miles received the Town Hall Award in 1969, and for the past two to three years has been traveling around the country giving performances. The program here was called "Live and Be Free" and was a sequel to a past one entitled "The Negro Speaks of Rivers" for which he received standing ovations throughout the country.

"The students, faculty... the general atmosphere at Castleton State College is great," Miles said. "It was a wonderful, wonderful three days; I enjoyed it tremendously and I'm looking forward to coming back." It is safe to say that all who heard or spoke with him are looking forward to a return by Mr. Miles also, and all indications point to that for some time in the not too far off future.

Paul Mangan.

Science Club News

On February 16, 1971 the first meeting of the newly formed Science Club of Castleton State College was held. The formation of the club was initiated by Robert Sargent with the help of Dr. Feaster, Dr. Freeman and Mr. Kennedy, who are members of the national AIBS (American Institute of Biological Sciences). The club will be a chapter of the student members of the AIBS, the Science Club is not limited to Science majors, anyone and everyone is welcome.

Various community and campus projects were suggested but mutual interest was shown concerning the ecology of Lake Bomoseen. At the March 23 meeting, two guest speakers were obtained. Mr. Paul Cummings, a member of the State Water Resources Department, and Mr. Jim Leamy, of the Lake Bomoseen Association, presented a detailed and informative presentation of the work that has been done by their sponsor organizations. It was concluded that much work needs to be done. This will involve a large amount of students, many more than are presently in the Science Club. If you are interested in becoming involved, contact anyone in the Science Department, Science Club or come to the next meeting to be held on April 15 at 7:00 p.m. at the Science building, Room 101.

President, Robert Sargent; vice-president, Rene LaRoque; secretary-treasurer, Sherry Augustinovich.

Noticias del Club de Español

On Thursday, March 25, the Spanish Club of C.S.C. hosted an International Party for students of Castleton, Middlebury, and Dartmouth. Approximately seventy-five people attended with fifteen nationalities represented. The party was held at Emmy De Picciotto's house in Castleton where an atmosphere of communication in language and understanding prevailed. Dips and chips and tacos with Guacamole were provided along with Sangria, a Spanish punch. All of the Modern Language Department faculty attended as well as Dr. and Mrs. Harold Abel, which gave the students a chance to talk informally on an equal basis with their professors.

The party was held so that more communication between different cultures could be experienced and also for the fact that Middlebury has hosted parties for

the Spanish Club of C.S.C. during the semester. The mingling process that existed was great for the student that hasn't experienced cultures other than his own. The party, that began at 8:00 p.m. and ended at approximately 2:30 a.m., was enjoyed by all, and Dartmouth expressed a desire to have a party for Castleton in the near future.

On Monday evening, March 29, the Spanish Club provided the refreshments after the slide-show and talk by Senor Genoves who was a member of the raft, Ra II, that made the voyage across the Atlantic. A punch, along with small bits to eat, made up the refreshments. For those that wanted coffee, that was available, too. For the future, the club is still working on the starting of a small newsletter for the state of Vermont, but, as yet, due to the lack of follow-thru by the other colleges in Vermont, it is getting off to a slow start.

The club will keep you informed on any future activities. Hasta Luego.

G.R.P.

Alpha Lambda

Recently, Alpha Lambda, our honor society, held a meeting to elect new members. The members were elected on the basis of participation in the Alpha Lambda Smoker, March 8, their involvement in activities on campus and community and their accumulative index, which must be above a 2.75.

The following people were elected to the honor society: Tom Barth, Chris Caouette, Don Conrad, Pam Makin, Lynn O'Donnell, Milton Pratt, Evelyn Racicot, Maurice Roberts, Jeanette Rousseau, Carol Santa Maria, Luvia Webster, Mary White, Cindy White, and Glenn Priddy.

Also two members were elected on a probationary basis because they are second semester freshmen. They are Cliff McCarty and Denise Gellatly.

Bruce Satterlee

Massive Kite Flying Day

'Massive Kite flying day' is coming! Nobody is certain yet just what day it will be, but it will probably be after Easter vacation and hopefully when the weather is warm and sunny. What will happen on 'Massive Kite Flying Day'? -- everyone will bring a kite, and one for a friend to the soccer field (or a reasonable facsimile) and they will fly their kites all day long. You can bring balloons, frispees, dogs and cats and food and drink and anything else you may want. So go get a kite, because 'MASSIVE KITE FLYING DAY' IS COMING! YEAH!

The Peoples Peace Treaty

In 1847, as the Mexican War continued, the people of Boston and Massachusetts rose up to demonstrate their opposition. As described in the BOSTON TRANSCRIPT of the day, a visit by Polk to Boston was greeted with stony silence by the people. "...every attempt at cheers was a failure and the hearts of the masses... were cold to... the man who had embroiled the country in a frightful war and stained our southern frontier with blood and carnage."

The people of Massachusetts and New England opposed the Mexican War as a cowardly, unjust war of aggression against a weak, small nation to grab land for Texas slaveholders. It was in this support that the Massachusetts legislature passed a resolution in 1847 condemning that war and called for "all good citizens to join in efforts to arrest this war and... to aid the country to retire from the position of aggression which it now occupies..." Now, we the people of Vermont demand that this legislature do likewise in relation to the war aggression against the peoples of Indochina.

SUPPORT THE PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY!
JOIN THE MARCH 31 ASSEMBLY AT THE STATE HOUSE!
GIVE NIXON A POLK!

New Catalogs In Library

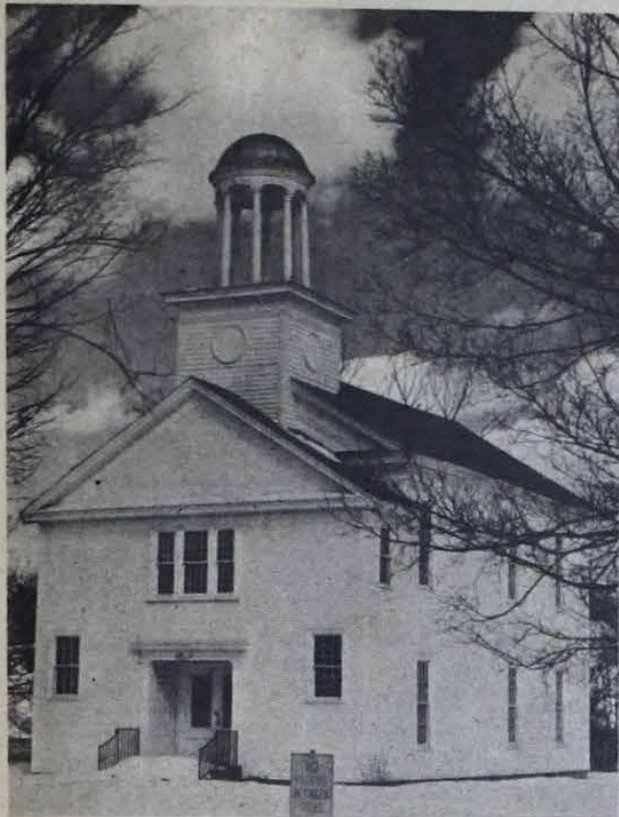
American Chemical Society. Laboratory Guide, 1970-71. Instruments, Equipment, and Chemicals.
BICO Scientific Company. Science Supplies, 1970-71.
Eastman Kodak. Eastman Organic Chemicals List #45.
Fisher Chemicals Catalog, 1971.
Sears Catalog, Spring-Summer, 1971; and Summer, 1971.
Simplicity Pattern Catalog, 1971.
Whole Earth Catalog.
Want a dome?

Good Numbers

It's a good idea for every family to keep the phone numbers of essential services near the telephone, and every member old enough to use the phone should know where that spot is. In an emergency, time is important.

Notice

A Vietnam War reserve has been set up in the Castleton State Library. All students are encouraged to make use of this resource. If anyone has any literature (anti-war) that they would like to include in that reserve please submit it to the circulation desk at the library. All literature will be returned to the donors.



Panatomic - X Keep A Steady Hand

This film, Pan-x, is the one to which I referred last week, when speaking of a fine grain, wide tonal range, excellent portrait emulsion. Kodak has been making it for some decades now, and, as it is still available, 't would seem that it has been selling pretty well.

People who buy it, however, can generally be divided into two classes with some degree of accuracy: 1) The Studio Photographer. 2) The B&W shutterbug. (the folks you see with instamatics etc.)

Its very low A.S.A. Index prohibits its use by many 35 mm fiends. If it is worth the trouble to you to make an excellent tonal photograph, try it someday and

you may be pleased with the results. Beautiful photographs can be made with this, especially if contrast is kept low in the printing of the positive. The one above was done this past week while on my way to the store from the student center. There is an old and beautiful church on Seminary St., and I happened to notice how pretty the clouds above the steeple were. I don't know if they will be visible in the newspaper reproduction of the print or not. (1/125, f5.6, yellow filter, bright sunlight, Panatomic-XO.

Rejoice and be merry, as SPRING is upon us.

Les W. Pfenning

"Community Forum And A "Cubist Portrait..."

How many times a day do you turn to the person next to you and ask 'who do THEY think THEY are?', or, 'why do THEY do that?'. Well, whoever 'they' are, they got hammered upon fairly consistently at the last Community Forum entitled "A Cubist Portrait of the University Student" which might just as well have been called "Castleton Catharsis Center 1971". The reason for that being that the relativity of the college student to the "real world" was examined pretty much through a nebulous clarification (if there is such a thing...) of some of the hang-ups of that real world, while some apparently eternally stored-up questions of the students came forth with frightening accuracy. This is not to say that the panel members were in conflict with the audience. Indeed, the tactics that became apparent from the rhetorical battlefield were for the most part growing out of parallel attitudes. However, while the members of the panel saturated the room with more of less subdued overviews, the audience frequently hit upon various specific points by asking questions of crystal quality. Exactly what the result from all of this was, will most likely be debated until the walls of CSC come tumbling down.

The panel consisted of Dr. Jensen from the CSC Art Department, Mr. Charles Villelo, a high school guidance counselor from Schenectady, Mr. Jack Darton from Rutland Planned Parenthood, and Mr. Peter Eddy representing the Dean's office of Middlebury College.

The Forum began with Dr. Jensen making an admirable attempt to tie "cubism" in with the university student, and the result was that in order to do so, one must completely break down "the whole scene" as one observer put it. The other members of the panel then made opening remarks each from their own point of view.

In as much as the ensuing discussion was post-labeled everything from "simply a forum on Planned Parenthood" to a "beautiful experience", attempts to draw conclusions from or about the Forum would prove futile and exasperating. Suffice it to say that approximately seventy-five to one-hundred people heard everything from the likening of a college to "a social service station", to the idea that machines will soon become self-conscious, to the "realization" that we are all living "beneath the surface" observing our environment through a fragmented, multifaceted view...like looking at a jig saw puzzle through a broken window that hasn't fallen out yet...

One point that was discussed that this particular observer found intriguing, was the idea that you cannot change apathetic attitudes. In other words, attempts to recruit the masses will most likely prove to be fruitless, so, it was said, apathy must be looked at as a large (LARGE) constant, rather than a variable. Oh well...

Despite critiques that have been unleashed through other media, it is my opinion that the Forum deserves three stars, for re-emphasizing the point that discussion that

Is Nothing Sacred Anymore?

A Commentary On "Myra Breckinridge"

by Bill Schoell

From what I've heard, the set of "Myra Breckinridge" during its filming was in a state of complete Havoc. Raquel Welch and Mae West had an argument over a dress and hated each other with a passion. John Houston read a comment by director Michael Sarne in a paper, calling him a 'has been', and said not a word to anyone throughout the entire production. Sarne would change dialogue in the middle of filming and would shoot the wrong scenes on the wrong day. The script was constantly under revision and was rewritten nightly. The director got along with no one in the cast and absolutely loathed Rex Reed. That's anarchy!

But that's not all. Sarne invited some of his friends over for an orgy, filmed it and put it in the picture. And he would delay the shooting for days just so he could take pictures of thousands of milkshakes or some such thing. The picture wasn't even completed in time. Which is why the film is composed almost one half or old movie cuts. Otherwise it would be the shortest feature film to come out of Hollywood in a long time. I don't know whether all of this is completely true, but I'd be willing to bet it was. The finished(?) Film is in a mass of confusion, but for some reason it all fits nicely into place. Blame the editor for that. The oldtime films were inserted in just

the right places, which shows you that cleverness can sometimes overcome severe SLOPPINESS!

"Myra Breckinridge" is not a great movie by any means. It is a very simple-minded excursion into fantasy for people who are willing to stop thinking for an hour and a half and enjoy themselves for a change. The statement it DOES make (love comes in different guises; the hypocrisy of so-called normal people; the goof of Hollywood) are much too simplified, to become more than passing remarks instead of well thought out philosophy. With one exception. The film is a total goof on everyone and everything. It lampoons those hideous patriotic musicals of the forties and destroys the so-called 'heavy thinking' (When the war is over, I'll be waiting, Darling") that dominated the film in those days.

The plot itself is incredible. "Man has operation and becomes world's most beautiful woman. He-she sets out to destroy 'manhood'. He-she rapes stud. He-she sets out to seduce girlfriend. He-she discovers that it is in love with girlfriend and vice versa, only girlfriend is NOT willing to engage in Sodomy. He-she is hit by car--reverts back to reasonable facsimile of 'man'. Now He-she can marry girlfriend." Phew!

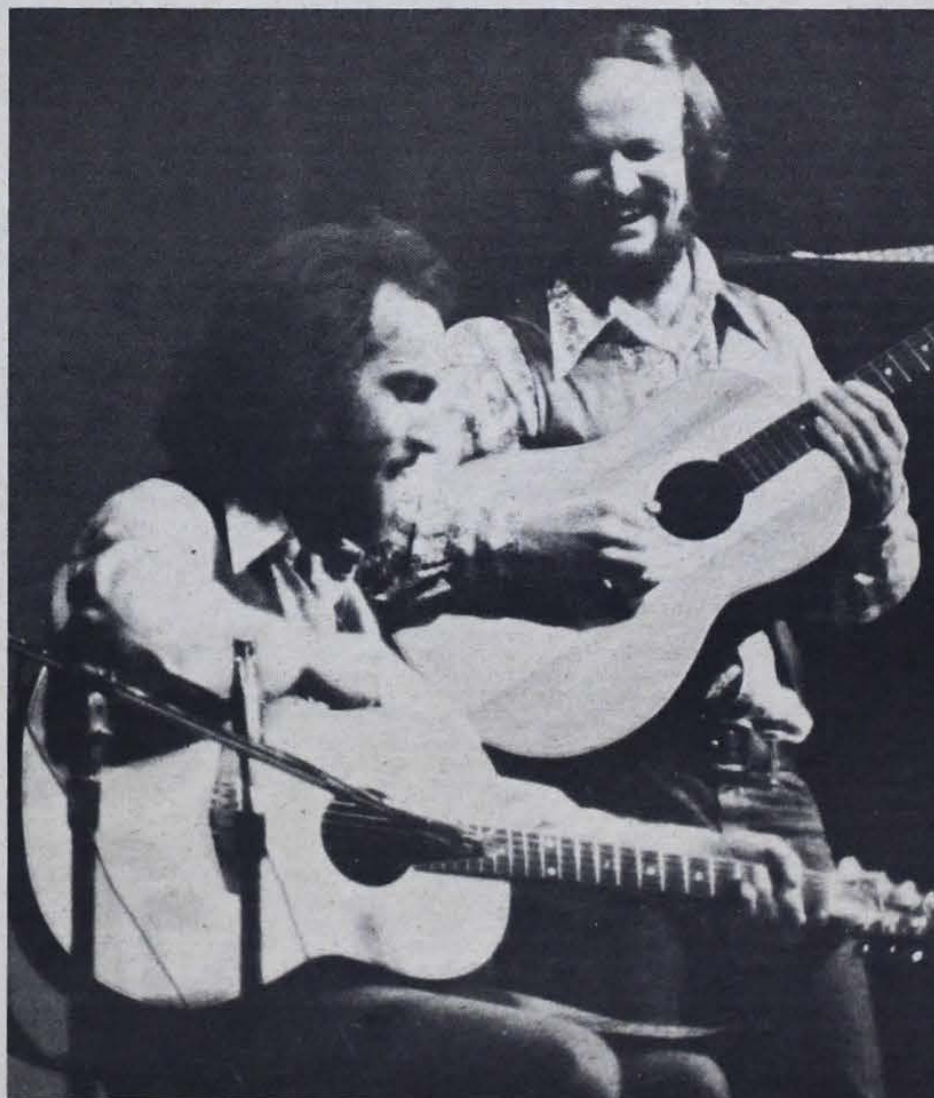
Now, take a plot like that, add Raquel Welch as 'she' and Rex Reed as 'he' and Mae West as a fifty year old press agent who has a bed in her office (where she 'interviews prospective customers'); mix with large doses of old movies and grandiose insanity and you've got "Myra Breckinridge".

How can you dislike a movie with a seventy year old Mae West running around spouting dirty jokes like water from the Central Park fountains? How can you dislike a movie with scenes like this: A hundred extras

carrying huge bananas on a polished dance floor-- suddenly a cabana is carried into the room--a curtain is opened--and there sits Mae West, lying on silk pillows, singing a rock song about how "you have to taste all the fruit". How can you dislike a film that has Raquel Welch in a 1940's outfit dancing to the Chatanooga Choo Choo! The film is absolutely hysterical. I realize that half the time you will be laughing AT the movie instead of WITH it--but at least

you're laughing!

"Myra Breckinridge" is not a good movie because it is too dependent on gimmicks that signify nothing but a vast cop-out on everyone's part. Obviously the director couldn't give a damn about what he was doing. And what would have happened had those old movie cuts NOT been available---what would have occurred if Raquel Welch and Mae West had refused to do the film? (they were the only ones worth watching because of the 'bizarreness' of their characters.) "Myra" is a film that will always be good for a joke, but it is far to COLD to be anything more than that.



"They were really Fine"

Vt. Academy Of Arts & Science

The Vermont Academy of Arts and Sciences will include a session on communes as part of its intercollegiate symposium to be held on April 17 at Middlebury College. The exchange of letters below between a commune member in Connecticut and George Clay who will be running the session for the academy explains what it's all about.

Dear George:

Once last fall I spotted an announcement of your meeting for April 17 to talk about communal living and its infinite ramifications. As a member of a commune and one who feels very deeply about the benefits both psychologically and socially of communal life I would really like to know more about your planned conference and what it will be about; where and how it will happen etc. Maybe I will come up to Vermont to be a part of it. In any case I would really appreciate you letting me know more of what you've got cooking. Thanks; good luck and good hope.

Peter

Dear Peter:

Thanks for your letter. I hope you can come -- we really need people with first-hand experience and convictions to talk to all the students who are tempted to try communal living and want to know more about it. The panel on alternate life styles (that's too broad a title -- it's really about communes) is part of a full day & evening Intercollegiate symposium and it will be held on the campus of Middlebury College, Saturday April 17. Its

It's a triptych -- the Symposium: 1/3 for reading student stories poems and academic papers in various fields; 1/3 for performances of all kinds (dance to film) and for art; 1/3 for the communes panel which will begin at 7 p.m. in Procter Lounge and continue until it stops. The panel's format is simple. Everybody will be sitting around the room -- informally I hope; on the floor is the way I'd like it. At one end will be a dozen or so Vermont college students who live or have lived in communes. And me. My function is to kick off the discussion and keep it from frittering into who stole the Sears Roebuck catalogue from the outhouse last Thursday. The way I hope to play my part is by using 19th century American communes as counterpoint. That is by sketching in the 19th century picture -- how communes got started who joined them why the failures failed why the successes worked; the problems and dilemmas and differences and things in common; the varying attitudes toward some overriding goal or ideal, towards work and sex and authority and membership and privacy and property and the world outside -- then asking students with first-hand experience in today's communes what the differences are. The purpose of this comparison will not be to academicize the tone of the discussion, but by giving it some form and perspective to encourage the commune members to talk about their subjective experience in a way that will illumine the seriousness and essential nature of the movement which today's communes represent rather than talking just for the sake of talking. There will be a lot of that anyway I suspect; but I'd like it to be a rap with a point: the point being to assess the seriousness of the movement by going into its problems and possibilities

ties and stacking these alongside what we know happened 100 years ago and more.

It is my own belief that the commune movement today is full of possibilities and may be just as full of dangers -- dangers of disintegration before it bears fruit. Someone has said that there are several revolutions going on today, and you can color-code them. There's the black revolution by Negroes for a fair share of what they've been denied for centuries -- power and respect and self-respect. There's a red revolution, by militant radicals who see nothing in the house worth saving and want to burn it down and replace it with a contradictory mixture of anarchism and Marxism. You might term Women's Lib a pink revolution -- though it has more in common with the black than the red. There's a blue revolution, by those who want to reform the system from within (the New Politics etc.) And then there's the green revolution, which is trying out a variety of alternate life styles and is most clearly dramatized by today's intentional communities. There is also, of course the gray middle-America base and the counter-revolution (call it red-white-&-blue) against which all the varicolored revolutions are being staged.

The one thing on which all these groups are agreed is that things as they are stink, for whatever reason you choose to emphasize: overpopulation, pollution spiritual plasticity militarism and so on and so forth. The reasons are many they are tangible and they are frightening -- to the hardhats as well as to the hippies the generals as well as the Weathermen, and the corporation executives as well as the Panthers. And to middle-America whose reaction is sometimes ambivalent but more often to hold onto what it has and knows even harder. The intangible effect of this mess is that there are a lot of different Americas because the myths that used to hold us all together (or most, anyway -- so many that we could ignore the others with impunity) have blown up in our faces. I mean the myths of the Pioneer and of Progress, of competitive individualism and hubristic Rationalism that spurred us to develop the country during the 19th century and produced a lot of impressive technological advances but which eventually canceled any good it had done by producing the corporate state with its insane GNP mentality and its Bomb policy -- and the brink-of-disaster situation which has spawned all these simultaneous revolutions mentioned above.

And it is my feeling that of all these revolutions, the Green one, represented by today's communes has the best chance of being the one from which a new set of attitudes might emerge. I see them as playing a role similar to the one played by the monasteries during the Dark Ages. The monasteries preserved learning and when feudalism had run its course their values and attitudes flourished in the Scholasticism that eventually burgeoned into the Renaissance. We are now in an age of atomic feudalism; and what the communes are trying to rediscover and preserve is something infinitely fragile and infinitely important: a basic sanity in personal relationships; a reverence for life.

Imperfect as they are these communes, it is still from them, I believe, that the new

values -- which is to say the new myth that can bring us together again -- might emerge. So that this panel at Middlebury whatever else it turns out to be is about a movement that is deeply serious and has infinite possibilities.

I hope that this seriousness will be sensed without suffocating the session. The session itself should be personal honest, open and conducted in a way both to give the movement some perspective and to assess it and (most especially) to answer questions about it that are in the minds of the students who will have come to find out what it's all about.

I hope that you, and Ray Mungo and many others will be in the audience to help answer questions which the Vermont commune students on the panel can't answer -- and indeed to answer their own questions.

Peace,

George

To date, commune students from Castleton and Middlebury are on this panel and others from Windham, UVM and Goddard are being contacted. If you're a Vermont college student you don't have to belong to a commune now to join the panel, as long as you have belonged to one some time or other. And if you're in a commune you don't have to be in a Vermont college now: you can be on leave of absence.

All who are interested in joining the panel please get in touch with George Clay, Wild Farm, Arlington, Vt. 05250, or phone him collect. 362-166, soon. . . .

To come to the session at Middlebury April 17 requires nothing but your own interest in the subject.

The Talk Of The Town

Reprinted From
The New Yorker

On Monday, February 22, at Harvard's Sanders Theatre, Tom Wicker, of the New York Times, taking part in a teach-in against the war in Indo-China, made an extemporaneous speech that we believe to be of unusual importance. We quote from it here at length:

"This old war, from beginning to end, has been rooted and grounded in misapprehension. I recall being in Vietnam in early 1966 with Hubert Humphrey, who was then Vice-President. At the conclusion of that trip, we were taken around to the Ambassador's house. The Ambassador was then Henry Cabot Lodge -- I'm sure most of you remember Henry Cabot Lodge. And Mr. Lodge sat at one side of the portico there, and the Vice-President of the United States sat at the other side, and they lined up the television cameras back here, and in between they sat six hapless, helpless American advisors to local district officials, and they said, 'Fellas, how's it going?' They told them how it was going. It was going pretty good. And I was a rookie at that game and was taking notes pretty madly there, and a friend of mine who had spent about two years in Vietnam came up to me and said, 'This sounds good, doesn't it? You ought to have heard what that fellow told me the other night when I was talking with him in his tent. What he

said did not go anywhere near what he said on the television cameras.'

"So I think that, in many ways, is the story of this war. We've been fooling ourselves. We've been fooling ourselves time and time again. I would take issue to some extent with some of the things that have been said here tonight, because the impression, I think, has been left that evil politicians and evil administrators have fooled the American people into doing something that they did not want to do. I would not for one moment want to imply, you understand, that they haven't been trying to fool them. We were being fooled with talk about counter-insurgency back in 1961. What were we going to do in the jungle? President Kennedy was reading the handbook of the Irish Republican Army, and that's not a joke. And the White House press group at the time went down to Fort Bragg with President Kennedy, and we saw the Blue Berets at practice, or the Green Berets -- well, one of those Berets -- and they even had one of those ridiculous things where a fellow with something like a rocket on his back went up and over and down on the other side of a creek. He then was free to attack the enemy. They were more vulnerable than our helicopters in the Panhandle. While this show was going on a reporter from Agence France-Presse came over to me and whispered in my ear and said -- he had been in Indo-China as far back as 1951 -- 'All this looks great. But none of it worked when we tried it in 1951.' And it didn't.

"But we fooled ourselves with counter-insurgency. We fooled ourselves with the bombing campaign. I remember when the planes went north from Danang and Pleiku. We all heard glorious stories of how we were going to pulverize them up there and within eighteen months they were going to come to the conference table and bring peace. There was one story in the New York Times that deserves honor -- at least one on that occasion. It was written by a man named Charley Mohr, who was then and is now our premier war correspondent -- it's getting to be a profession -- and Charley brought out an important point. He said that the problem at Pleiku -- those of you who have read the history may remember that that was the place where there were some American airplanes and some American troops before they officially had a combat role, and that base was guarded by a perimeter of South Vietnamese troops. The perimeter was pierced, and the Vietcong came through and destroyed our planes at that base and killed a number of Americans. The next day, President Johnson ordered the beginning of the bombing attacks on the North. Charley Mohr pointed out in his article what has been true of this war from the start: that if the South Vietnamese can't hold the perimeter against the Vietcong in the South, then you can't do anything by bombing the North. But we fooled ourselves at that time into thinking we could do something with bombing in the North.

"We fooled ourselves that we were pursuing the lesson of Munich. We fooled ourselves that somewhere Peking, or in Hanoi, perhaps, but somewhere over there, there was a Hitler and we were holding the line against aggression. We fooled ourselves that a half-million ground troops put in there with all their fire-power could take care of a few little brown men.

"Well, we've found since then that in the efforts to go in there -- if there was ever any validity to the ef-

fort of going in to try and protect people, if that's what we thought we were doing -- we found that in the long run to protect those people we were having to destroy them. And that was fooling ourselves with a vengeance.

"We fooled ourselves in the progress we were making. I was at a dinner party in Washington along about that time -- the fall of 1966, I believe. A very high Administration official came up to me and assaulted me verbally in front of a lot of people that I didn't like to be assaulted brutally in front of. He said to me, 'Why does your paper print lies?' And I said, 'Well, I can't defend that case. Which lie are you talking about?' And he said that when 'the Buddhists took Hue last month,' or whenever it was at that time -- he said, 'You printed a story in your paper that said they captured the radio station and held it for two hours and broadcast anti-government propaganda.' And he said, 'I didn't believe that.' And he said, 'I picked up the phone and called our man in Hue. And he said they didn't take that radio station over there to broadcast their propaganda. Now, why do you print lies like that?' I said, 'Mr. Secretary, there isn't very much I can do about that. I don't know.' A few months later, I was in Vietnam, and I went to Hue and I found the Secretary's man in Hue, and I found that he was only too eager to tell me that the Buddhists had indeed taken that radio station and broadcast propaganda. But you didn't expect him to tell that to the Secretary of State in a long-distance telephone call.

"Well, we've fooled ourselves. The American people are still fooling themselves. We are fooling ourselves on the Vietnamization program. We are told Vietnamization will bring a generation of peace. And not just peace but peace with honor, which is going to prevent the establishment of a Communist government or something less than a non-Communist government in South Vietnam. Vietnamization isn't going to do any one of those things. And, furthermore, even to the extent that Vietnamization will remove our troops from Vietnam, whether or not it brings a generation of peace, whether or not that peace has honor, Vietnamization has required the invasion of two countries and the bombing of three to evacuate one, and that is a policy that seems to me to have very little future to it and very little profit.

"Worst of all, we are fooling ourselves that this war is winding down. This war is not winding down. It's not winding down for six million refugees. It's not winding down for the people on whom the bombs drop, for the children on whom the napalm drops, for those one million people who are going to be moved out of the northern provinces into the southern provinces. You know that in ancient times the southern provinces were a different country. They are moving them into a different country down there. The war is not winding down for those people. It's not winding down for the nearly one million refugees created in Cambodia after the incursion there. It's not winding down on the Plaine des Jarres, where we have dropped more bombs than we did throughout World War II. It's not even winding down for the Thais, because the Chinese have resumed building a road through the northern part of Laos up to Thailand. With our incursion in Laos, the Thais are going to become vulnerable.

"So this war is not winding down. It's another case in which we are fooling ourselves. The American people have been fooling them-

selves over there for ten long years that their aim is selfless and their cause is just. Yet the truth of the matter is that it has always been a war for American objectives, however dubious and illusory they may be. It has become in recent years a war to conceal original American folly, if not original American sin. It has become a war to preserve American vanity, a war to preserve American self-regard and to preserve American delusions of grandeur. It's become a war of war crimes for those purposes.

"We are creating -- and I use the word advisedly, and with consciousness of its meanings to many people -- we are creating a holocaust in Indo-China. I went, a year ago, to Auschwitz. But there will never be in Indo-China a glass case full of the eyeglasses of those who have been butchered, and there will never be there a glass case full of little children's shoes and the hair from women's heads. There will never be any such glass cases there, because we are incinerating the people without saving the booty.

"We are fooling ourselves when we think that the war is winding down, and, above all, when we think that through any means whatsoever there can be honor in the end in a war which had no honor in the beginning and has even less in the process.

"And, in the great tradition of this war, many of us, and many of us here in this hall tonight, are still fooling ourselves. There are some who are fooling themselves that nothing can be done. Well, something has been done. I wouldn't want to characterize it as much or little, but something has been done.

"We stopped the bombing once; we suggest that it could be stopped again.

"We got negotiations going once, and perhaps we can do it again.

"We got one President out, and perhaps we can do that again.

"We got one party turned by the hunger of being out of office from a war party to a peace party, and perhaps we can do that again.

"But there are many things that we can do. We have done some things, and I say we can do more things. We can work more. Or, in my case, I can perhaps write more. But there are those who would not advocate that course. We can speak more, although there are those in this hall tonight -- who wouldn't endorse that proposition.

"We can vote when the time comes.

"We can protest any time.

"There are many things that we can do.

"There are others in this hall, however, who are fooling themselves into thinking that we can do it overnight. They are fooling themselves when they say that. The history of this war is not merely a history of misapprehension -- it is a history of the search for a quick fix. Something that would get it over with quickly -- invasions of Laos and Cambodia. And among those who want to end the war out of peaceful motives and who want to restore the character of America, those who think that they can do it with a quick fix are just as wrong, and, in the long run, are going to do just as much damage. This is true because the American people have not simply been duped and misled into a disaster. I think we must face up to the fact -- and I know many who do face up to the fact -- that there is something deeply wrong in our country. Something has gone wrong in our country, and it is not merely the war in Vietnam. The war is the sickest fruit of what is wrong in our country -- it is not the only thing wrong. And until we begin to contemplate what is wrong with our country, then we are not going to be able

to do much about the wrong things our country does. This is what we have got to face up to. I needn't enumerate those many things in our society that need to be dealt with. They all stem from the same basic problems in our society, which are the distorted values by which we have sought personal affluence and physical power and military power in the world as against human values and things that improve the human quality of life. "I say, also, that we are all fooling ourselves or will be fooling ourselves if we think that in this effort that lies before us only success matters. I believe that we can stop this war and I believe that we can deal with the problems that face the United States of America.

I believe that we can redeem the soul of our country--I believe in redemption, and I believe that we can do it. But suppose, ladies and gentlemen, suppose we cannot. Just in case we can't, I will tell you what I think. Suppose we cannot redeem our country. I believe with the poet that a man's reach should exceed his grasp. I believe with William Faulkner that the basest of all things is to be afraid. And I hold with Cavafy: Honor to those who guard their Thermopylae, even if in the end Ephialtes will appear and the Medes will go through. If we're going to think that only success matters in the effort to redeem America, then we shall fail before we begin."

You Have Suggested

Lately there have been suggestion boxes around campus in order for students to express their opinions about what they would like to see changed at CSC. Some of the ideas were:

1. A dance should be sponsored by a different group or groups once a month in the ballroom with a live band and wine (like the Spanish Club Dance and the Winter Carnival). A charge of 50¢ could be charged. These have been a big success and great fun in the past, with a large attendance. It would live up weekends here.
2. We suggest more mixers.
3. There should be pool tables in the student center and we need a bowling lane.
4. More student activities on weekends.
5. How about redecorating Ellis Hall?
6. Put classroom clocks back on the walls.
7. 24 hour use of kitchen facilities in Haskell.
8. Quiet hours in dorms.
9. To improve student life on campus it would be advisable to provide each suite with at least one keg per weekend.
10. I suggest that breakfast be served from 7-8 a.m. as 7:30 is even too early for 8:00 classes.
11. Pets in dorms.
12. The charge for overnight guests be discontinued.
13. I feel that the dormitories should be left open over spring and Thanksgiving vacation. We pay for it and also we should be allowed to stay in the dorms until graduation day -- even if we are not seniors.
14. Go barefoot in lobbies of dorms and labs and classrooms.

On Wednesday, March 24, the Student Life Committee met in order to discuss these suggestions.

Items 1 through 4 would require either fixing up the basement of Leavenworth Hall or else it might be possible for the construction of a new Student Center building since Leavenworth might be needed for future classroom space. In this way the building would be equipped with a larger snack-bar, bowling alleys, pool rooms, possibly a bookstore, and SA offices. If this building were constructed it would probably cost about a quarter of a million dollars according to Dean Rampone's estimate. However, this money could be raised by means of grants, loans, and gifts plus the building would be profitable so that the profits would eventually be able to pay for the expense. Steve Carr explained that if the new building does become a reality it is hoped that the Student Association could incorporate in order to run it. If this did happen there would no longer be the need for the student activity fee because the SA would gain profits from the building.

There are three possible

locations in mind. The first is the railroad tracks near the library but this seems a bit distant from the general activities on campus. Another site is between the new Science building and Leavenworth Hall but there is not really enough land in that area. The last idea was in the Science building parking lot.

Item 5 was cleared up at this meeting. Dean Rampone explained that he plans to have Ellis Hall fixed by means of new lights in the hallways, rubber treads for the cement stairs, the three lounges refurnished, and the built-in furniture refinished. This would probably come to an expense of \$40,000 and therefore would have to be done over a period of two years because of the funding from Burlington.

The next problem discussed was how to make students aware of the fact that their vandalism is to their disadvantage. It seems that some students are taking clocks from classrooms, stealing money from the vending machines in the dorms and ruining the pool tables in the men's dorms. Dean Rampone explained that part of the dorm funds come from the profits made from the vending machines. If the money is stolen the dorm residents will not have sufficient funds. The vending man will take the machines out of the dorms if they are damaged and the college must pay for the damage done.

Students should have more consideration for their colleagues. If they will not think of others their actions can be taken to the Student Court for consideration.

Items 7 through 9 are decisions that the dorm residents will have to decide among themselves at dorm meetings.

It also was decided that breakfast time could be changed to 7:15 to 7:45 and in that way please most people by having a compromise.

For the people who suggested items 11, 12 and 13, Dean Rampone stated that when the dorm contracts are made for the next school year they will include rules for a slight fee for overnight guests and no pets will be permitted (for health reasons). It was also explained that the dorm residents pay for room and board proportional to the time they live in the dorm. If they were to stay in the dorm during vacations the price of rooming would have to be increased.

Bare feet are not allowed due to health laws.

When more is decided about the plans for a new Student Center it will be brought to the attention of the students by means of an article in the Spartan.

Alternative Schools Directory

The Library has obtained a list of alternative schools in Vermont. You may consult this list at the Reference and Circulation Desks. If you are interested in starting an alternative school or learning more about one you may write to any of the school directors listed or to Mrs. Cheryl Godbout, State of Vermont, Department of Education, Montpelier, Vt. 05602.

ELEMENTARY

Barre Seventh Day Adventist School, Mountain Route 1, Barre, 05641. Mark Bullock, Director.
Becket School, Burke Hollow, West Burke, 05871. William L. Davis, Jr., Director.
Bennington Seventh Day Adventist School, 103 Burgess Street, Bennington, 05201. Miss Eva Sheip, Director.
Border School, Canaan, 05903. Mr. Carrol Collins, Director.
Bundy School, Waitsfield,

05673. Samuel Whiteside, Director.
East Hill School, Andover Road, Chester, 05143. Richard A. Bliss, Director.
Greater Burlington Christian School, Essex Junction, 05452.
Kurn Hattin Home for Boys, Westminster, 05158. John N. Watson, Director.
Kurn Hattin Home for Girls, Saxtons River, 05154. John N. Watson, Director.
The Learning School, Sharon, 05065. Mr. and Mrs. John Davenport; and Miss Judy Pond.
Molly Stark School, Southwest Vermont Demonstration Center, Bennington, 05201. Mr. William Steel, Project Director.
The New School, Plainfield, 05667. Tony Robinson, Director.
Prospect School, Bennington, 05201. Mrs. Marian Taylor.
Putney Grammar School, West Hill, Putney, 05346.

Francis H. Whitcomb, Director.
Seventh Day Adventist Church School, Southard St., St. Johnsbury, 05819. James Smith, Teacher.
Shaker Mountain School, South Prospect Street, Burlington, 05401. Jerome Mintz, Director.
Turkey Hollow School, Inc. Box 2, Woodstock, 05091 (Barnard). Mr. and Mrs. John Lancaster.
Vermont Christian School, Inc. P.O. Box 202, Rutland, 05701. Stanley Kennedy, Director.

SECONDARY

Alternative Continuous Progress High School, Center Rutland, 05736. Mr. Edwin Farrell, Director.
Austine School Brattleboro 05301. Richard K. Lane Principal.
Burke Mountain School, East Burke, 05882. Warren Wintherell, Director.
Cutler Academy, Craftsbury Common, 05827. Harold F. Hall, Principal.

The East Hill School, Chester, 05143. Richard H. Bliss. Montpelier Educational Facility, Box 301, Montpelier, 05602. Mrs. Susan Butler, Director.
The Mountain School, Vershire Center, 05179. W. MacNiven Conard, Principal.
Pine Ridge School, Williston, 05495. Howard Delano, Principal.
The Putney School, Putney, 05346. H. Benson Rockwell, Principal.
Rock Point School for Girls, Burlington, 05401. John Hayden, Principal.
Sterling School, Craftsbury Common, 05827. W. E. Birmingham, Principal.
The Stowe School, Stowe, 05672. John L. Handy, Jr.
Vermont Academy, Saxtons River, 05154. Michael Choukas, Jr., Headmaster.
Vershire School, Vershire, 05079. Richard Wright, Director.
Woodstock Country School, South Woodstock, 05071. John S. Holden, Headmaster.

Senator Muskies Address At The University Of Pennsylvania Reprinted From Congressional Record

Mr. HART. Mr. President, on February 23, my colleague, from Maine, Senator MUSKIE, spoke in Philadelphia about the dangers of our widening involvement in Indochina. He delivered a compelling call for "wisdom, moderation, and restraint" so that we can help create the conditions for peace. I commend his words to your attention and ask unanimous consent for their inclusion into the Record.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

REMARKS BY SENATOR EDMUND S. MUSKIE AT THE CONNAISSANCE LECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

George Kennan once wrote that "A political society does not live to conduct foreign policy... it conducts foreign policy in order to live."

Our experience in Indochina is a tragic demonstration that our foreign policy affects us no less than it affects other nations.

Foreign policy is not a game. It should be a means for allowing us to get on with what ought to be our fundamental tasks--of building a whole society here in America, and of helping other nations improve the quality of life for their citizens. The time has come to return to these tasks.

Now is the time to do what we must: to end the war; to end the killing 10,000 miles away; to stop tearing our own country apart. For almost 200 years as a nation, we have proclaimed our belief in peace and in the dignity of man. Yet for too many years, we have permitted that belief to wither away in the jungles of Indochina. We have too often behaved in Indochina as if the use of force should be a first alternative rather than a last resort. We have too often behaved in Indochina as if our nation's men and resources were bargaining chips in an international game of poker. We have too often behaved, in Indochina and elsewhere, as if the preservation of the status quo abroad were essential to our survival here at home. We have too often behaved, in Indochina and elsewhere, as if international politics were a simple contest between the forces of darkness and the forces of light.

How, then, should we behave in a world where distrust and hostility still run deep, where the aims of nations continue to differ in fundamental respects? While remaining prepared to resist the threat or use of force, we must also be prepared to exercise the wisdom, moderation, and restraint which are necessary if man is to create the conditions for peace.

We must remember that saving men's lives is more important than saving face for governments. We must remember that a foreign policy which cannot be presented honestly to the American people does not deserve their support. I speak tonight out of deep concern that we have forgotten these very principles in Indochina, and so the war goes on.

I am deeply concerned that after this Administration has assured us it was winding down the war, it has taken new military actions across the face of Indochina. I am deeply concerned that this Administration has ruled out any further initiatives by our negotiators at the Paris Talks. I am deeply concerned by the news blackout before the invasion of Laos, and the conflicting reports of what is happening there now. Eventually, we will know, and the Administration will learn that it can embargo the news, but it cannot embargo the truth.

It is cynical for this Administration to argue that Americans are not engaged in ground combat in Laos when American helicopter gun crews are involved in ground combat, and American lives are being lost. A difference of thirty feet in altitude between helicopter gunners and the ground troops they are firing at is no difference at all in function.

I believe it was wrong to unleash South Vietnamese troops across the border of Laos and support them there, as I believed it was wrong to lead them across the border of Cambodia. What we have attempted, with a limited number of South Vietnamese, is an operation that has been rejected in the past for far stronger U.S. forces. Once again, this Administration has minimized the risks and

exaggerated the benefits of a new military adventure. Whatever the apparent or illusory short-term military gains, this action has resulted in a substantial extension of our military involvement and has further undermined the Paris talks.

I believe it was right for the President to have told us last June that no combat support missions would be flown across the skies of Cambodia. I believe it was wrong for his Secretary of Defense, six months later, to characterize this pledge and the words of the Cooper-Church Amendment as matters of "semantics." If these matters are semantics, then neither the pledge nor even the laws of our government can have any reliable meaning.

I believe it is wrong to increase once again the bombing of North Vietnam. And I believe it was wrong for the President to refuse to rule out an invasion of North Vietnam by the South Vietnamese--who could not attack the North without our support.

The longer we lend our presence to this expanding conflict, the longer this conflict will endure. And the longer it endures, the more profound will be the injury done, not only to the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia and Laos, but to our own country--to our men who are killed or maimed and to their families, to our institutions of learning, to our procedures for governing, to our confidence in our society's ability to reach for its own ideals.

The President has had more than two long years to implement his so-called plan to end the war. But all that he has revealed is a program for maintaining a substantial American military presence in Indochina. Our troop level in South Vietnam will have been reduced to 284,000 men by May of this year. I welcome that reduction. I believe all Americans welcome that reduction. This Administration has tried to make us believe, however, that its policy is to train the South Vietnamese to take over the fighting so our troops can be withdrawn. But has the President said that this is his policy? No--he would only say last Wednesday that we will withdraw all our troops as part of a mutual withdrawal.

Then what are we to make of the President's refusal to say his policy will lead to a complete withdrawal of American troops? Must Americans fight and die indefinitely in Vietnam and Cambodia and Laos? Must our men in South Vietnam remain indefinitely as props for the Thieu-Ky regime? And how long must further thousands of our men in Thailand and on the seas off Indochina be committed to this war? These are the things we want this Administration to make perfectly clear.

This much we already know: Vietnamization is not the answer. Vietnamization is no answer for our American men still held captive as prisoners-of-war. Vietnamization is no answer for the safe withdrawal of our remaining troops. Vietnamization is no answer for a negotiated settlement to end all of the fighting. Vietnamization perpetuates the illusion of ultimate military victory.

This Administration now argues that its activities in Cambodia and Laos will protect Vietnamization and thereby hasten an end to the war. It is a curious logic that would conclude a war by widening it. What will happen if American troop levels continue to drop and our forces become more vulnerable to attack? Will there then be more invasions of Laos by the South Vietnamese, with continuing American support? Or will the President then resume the air war against North Vietnam beyond the vague limits of what is now called "protective reaction?"

Only last Wednesday, the President said he was "not going to place any limitation" on the use of conventional air power anywhere in Indochina, including North Vietnam. Let us remember that the bombing of North Vietnam accompanied a massive increase in American troops from 1965 to 1968. The bombing left hundreds of American pilots prisoner in North Vietnam. The bombing did nothing to prevent the TET offensive. And when we stopped the bombing in October 1968, our objective was to begin substantive negotiations.

The President now says he will take no new initiatives at the Paris talks. All that is left of the President's so-called plan is Vietnamization. Some say that plan will work. Some say it will not work. I say it is the wrong plan in either case.

If the plan does work, we can look forward to continued warfare against the Vietnamese and an indefinite American presence. If it

doesn't work, this Administration does not exclude the possibility of attacks on North Vietnam itself. The dangers are incalculable. A plan which leaves only these alternatives, which gives us only these bleak expectations, is the wrong plan. It is the continuation of a war which must come to an end.

I am convinced that for the right policy we must look--not toward Vietnamization, but rather toward the peace negotiations and toward creating the conditions for peace. We must seek to negotiate in Paris what is negotiable and what can never be settled on the widening battlefields of Indochina.

We cannot hope to dictate the lasting terms or even the shape of a political settlement of this conflict. Only the Vietnamese can settle their political differences. Only they can fashion a settlement in which they have a stake. Only they can understand the political realities which such a settlement must reflect.

It should be clear to all of us by now that this war is essentially a war fought among the Vietnamese people for political ends. And therein lies a lesson of this tragedy. We cannot substitute our will and our political system for theirs. We cannot write the social contract for another people. We may, however, be able to reach agreements on those issues which concern us most, provided we make clear our intention to withdraw all our troops from Vietnam by a fixed and definite date.

I have no doubt we could then negotiate the release of our American prisoners of war before that deadline. I have no doubt we could then negotiate the safe withdrawal of all our troops now stationed in South Vietnam. In addition, there could be a cease-fire between our troops and theirs which could be the first step toward a complete standstill cease-fire among all the parties. At the same time, we could work toward agreements to end the fighting in Cambodia and Laos. And we could encourage the Vietnamese parties to negotiate a political settlement that would restore a measure of peace to all of Vietnam. These must be the goals of our policy in Indochina.

Many Americans believe that events have taken over, that things have gotten out of hand, that nothing they can do will change the policy of this Administration. But I believe you can make a difference, even before 1972. You can exert responsible public pressure upon the Executive branch for an American commitment to complete withdrawal, before 1972. You can support initiatives in the Congress to establish an Indochina policy which makes sense, before 1972.

That is why I introduced a sense of the Senate Resolution last May, calling on the President to establish a timetable for the complete and orderly withdrawal of all American troops. That is why I co-sponsored the McGovern-Hatfield Amendment in the last Congress. And that is why I have agreed to co-sponsor it in this Congress, and to support its establishment of a deadline of December 31, 1971.

It should be clear to us by now that for too many years, we have pursued the wrong policy in the wrong place in the wrong way. The price of that policy has been a terrible cost in American lives and resources. The price has been a terrible cost in the suffering of the peoples of Indochina.

We have helped to destroy their countryside, their towns and their villages, the very fabric of their lives. And if we now have any commitment in Indochina, it must be this: we must help the people of this region rebuild their countries and heal the wounds of war. We must show in Indochina that we understand what foreign policy is all about, what wisdom and judgment and restraint are all about, what compassion and moral obligations are all about.

Isn't it clear then what we must do? After so many young Americans have felt compelled to demonstrate against their own government; after so many Americans of every description have come to doubt what their government will listen; after so much division and disillusionment throughout this land; isn't it clear?

Of course, it is clear. It is clear that the only light at the end of the tunnel will be the one we strike ourselves. We must withdraw all our troops from Vietnam. We do so by the end of this year. We must be willing--all of us--to say, "Enough."

ESATE (Eastern States Association For Teacher Education) 1971

On Wednesday, March 17, six students and a faculty member left for the ESATE conference held in New York City. This year the representatives of Castleton State College were Doris Shaeffer, Jane Abbot, Sheila Bedell, Mabella Mendez, Jerry Prevost, and Glenn Priddy. Travelling with them as faculty advisor was Miss Elizabeth Hale. The Conference didn't start until Thursday evening so the group had a chance to get settled into their hotel rooms. This year Hotel Commodore was picked for the meeting place of the fifty-seven schools that represented the eleven states from Maine south to Washington, D.C. Before the conference started, the group took in such places as the U. N., the Empire State Building, the Ford Foundation and Radio-City Music Hall.

On Thursday evening a banquet was held at the Faculty Club Building at New York University. The meal was excellent and we had a chance to talk over the good and bad of education with representatives of other schools. The speaker for the evening was Dr. Raymond Houghton, Professor of Secondary Education and Special Assistant to the President for Urban Affairs, Communication, Curriculum and Development. His address brought together the ideas on accountability, assessment, and evaluation for new teachers. One main point that he stressed was that of being an individual and in doing so don't be afraid to be thought mad by others. The banquet ended with a short question and answer period where these ideas of being able to adapt to an environment were discussed.

On Friday morning, groups of students visited experimental as well as traditional schools in New York City. Most of the schools located there are experimental and when discussing these later on in the day, two different feelings were expressed. One that the schools that some visited were excellent and that the students were definitely learning and, the other, that the schools visited were just completely chaotic. After reviewing the ideas presented, the group came to the conclusion that these experimental programs, if controlled to a certain extent, can be very effective. If they are not controlled at all, chaos will reign as some saw.

For the afternoon session, the idea of having "little" ESATE programs was discussed and at this time Miss Elizabeth Walden of Central Connecticut State told us of her experiences with this program that they have in Southern New England. The representatives of Castleton decided that this would be of great value to the schools in Northern New England and hope that after discussing the possibilities with Senate, that such a program could be initiated very soon. At 2:00 p.m. a general session was held with Dr. Robert Carkhuff, the Director of the Center for Human Relations and Community Affairs, at American International College of Springfield, Mass., giving the address. His speech centered around

"People, Programs and Organization -- the Effective Ingredients in Human Resource Development." The main idea that Dr. Carkhuff presented was that of knowing a person and that one must first, before anything else, understand the learner's frame of reference. From 3:00 to 5:00 p.m. student discussion groups were held in different rooms of the hotel. The topics were accountability, the teacher as a helper, the open classroom and the effective ingredient in teaching. At the same time, the faculty members present had a session with Dr. Lou Kleinman, Associate Dean of the School of Education at N.Y.U. giving a talk on "Procedures and Problems in Faculty Evaluation." In the student workshop many groups talked about the experiences they had had that morning at the different schools. The idea of the "open" classroom was discussed, as I mentioned above, with the two tendencies brought out. Some believed in a totally "open" classroom, others representing the majority believed that without controls, these programs are not worthy of the responsibility they hold towards a student and a community.

That evening, social gatherings were held in the hotel rooms and finally a party came about in the Windsor Court, the main room that was given to the ESATE Conference while they were in New York. An informal atmosphere, it gave the students a chance to discuss openly different ideas, academic as well as social, surrounding education today.

On Saturday morning Caucus reports on the four topics of the conference were held giving a time for response to the students and faculty. At 10:00 a.m., a board of control meeting was held, at which time Castleton was praised for her efforts in helping with the ESATE program for the past two years. Every two years the board of control changes and another school in that state accepts this position. For the next two years Johnson State College will have this responsibility for the State of Vermont. I would like to add at this time that Miss Doris Shaeffer as representative on the board for the State of Vermont was given high praise for everything she has done connected with the ESATE program. At 11:00 a.m. a general session was held to have a business meeting where the officers of the Association were picked for next year. Miss Elizabeth Hale was elected secretary for the coming year. The Conference ended at noon and shortly thereafter the representatives began leaving for their respective schools. The representatives of Castleton would like to say that the program was very worthwhile this year and that we believe from this we can devise ways of improving communication between the different colleges in our own area.

We will keep you posted on any future developments of the "little" ESATE programs that we feel could and should be initiated at an early date.

Now Accepting

Perigee, the campus literary magazine is now accepting submissions for our next issue. We will accept any poems, short stories or plays, artwork or photographs that you would care to give us. Please submit your creative works to us as soon as possible. Leave them in Box 329 or give them to any member of the staff: Mary O'Rourke, Tom Moody, Mary Ann Westover, Bill Schoell, and Steve Butterfield. Thank-you.

VFLTA (Vermont Foreign Language Teachers Association) Spring Meeting 1971

The VFLTA met Saturday, March 27, here at Castleton. Teachers and educators in foreign language representing all areas of the state, discussed many ideas connected with the field of foreign language teaching in today's day and age. The conference opened with a long business meeting where it was discussed what has been going on in the state regarding programs for the American foreign language teacher. At this time, after reviewing the possibilities expressed by the student representatives, a motion was made on whether or not well-established students with an interest in foreign language teaching should be able to become members of the VFLTA. It was voted on and passed unanimously.

After the business session, Castleton gave a short presentation of their programs regarding the visitation of other countries. Mr. Robert Goslin and Mr. David Sunderland gave an introduction to our program here at Castleton, with Pam Wright, Jill Tucker, Emmy De Picciotto, Armando Reyes, Ernesto

Membreno, and Glenn Priddy explaining their feelings of the trips made recently to Honduras and Quebec. More than one point of view was shown as Jill and Pam discussed how their understanding of the language and culture had changed considerably since they visited Honduras. Armando, Emmy, Ernesto, and Glenn explained how effective these programs can be from the student's point of view, from the teacher's point of view, and from the point of view of future students. More today than anytime, students are looking for topics that are related to them, and experiences are the main way in which different ideas can be taught. Along with the talks, articles were shown depicting the culture of Honduras.

Lunch was served at 12:30 in buffet style. Castleton students and faculty spread themselves throughout the dining area so that their program and other programs could be discussed equally. Many ideas were brought forth and it was decided that some students from Castle-

ton would travel around Vermont talking to foreign language classrooms.

After lunch, workshops were formed to discuss different aspects of foreign language teaching as well as of education in general. The conference ended at 4:00 p.m. and the next one will be held in Burlington in the fall.

G.R.P.

Play The Piano?

Austin, Texas, U.S.A. -

PIANO HOBBYISTS OF THE WORLD, organized nationally and inter-nationally, with a student-teacher membership of 80,000 active participants as the National Guild of Piano Teachers and National Fraternity of Student Musicians announces their two coast to coast events. Both the National Piano Tournament - Auditions and the Annual Piano Recording Competition begin in March and end June 30th in Carnegie Hall New York.

In the recording competition both students and teachers countrywide may send in recordings of their playing and receive awards according to merit. A guild judge is sent to each of the 700 audition centers before whom the students appear for ratings, honors and rewards, so planned that every entrant passed by the judge on the basis of the average pupil, as at a Christmas tree, gets encouragement, advice and a pat on the back, besides certificates of promotion, lapel pins, medals while a series of cash prizes is provided for the valedictorians (most outstanding) in each of the 17 grades, beginner to high grades, beginner to artist. High school seniors ready for college piano get high school diplomas as in literary and those who have been entered the past 10 years with 95% grades receive \$100.00 Scholarships toward their tuition in the colleges of their choice. Since 1954 more than 1,500 have entered college with these \$100.00 Scholarships as piano majors, while about 80,000 yearly qualify for the lesser rewards.

Besides encouragement from winning honors and awards, a side benefit has resulted from the movement as revealed last season when the founder, Dr. Irl Allison of Austin, Texas, polled the guild members regarding known cases of piano pupils using drugs and not a single instance was reported. Since all students are required to program selections from the great masters, Bach to Bartok, the movement's success disproves that interest in long-hair music is dead.

Famous musicians through the years who have won guild honors and awards when students include, since 1929 when guild auditions were first inaugurated in Abilene, Texas, Van Cliburn in whose honor the guild founder named the Van Cliburn International Piano Competition, held quadrennially since 1962 in Fort Worth, Texas where young artists from many countries compete for a fat purse of \$22,000, the top-prize being \$10,000, won by Ralph Votapek (1962) of the U.S.A., Radu Lupu of Rumania (1966) and Cristina Ortiz of Brazil last year, the latter of whom appears in her debut recital in Carnegie Hall New York May 6th. Neil Armstrong, first man on the moon, was (is) one of the guild's piano hobbyists as also is Phyllis

Winners Chosen

WASHINGTON, D.C.-- The National Wildlife Federation has announced the winners of its 1970 national awards for distinguished service in conservation which will be presented at the Federation's 35th annual meeting March 5-7 in Portland, Ore.

Named Conservationist of the Year was James Morrison, Jr. of Atlanta, Ga. As Chief of the Georgia Game and Fish Department's Information Section 1963-1970, Morrison waged a relentless battle against fish and wildlife destruction by stream channelization in the state, losing his job as a result.

The Distinguished Service Award in legislation was presented to Senator Philip Hart of Michigan who played an important role in passage of the Endangered Species Legislation. During 1970 he conducted hearings which helped publicize the dangers of herbicides, pesticides and other chemicals.

Jacques Cousteau received the Conservation Communications Award for his television show "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau" which has stimulated public understanding and appreciation of the world's fish and wildlife.

Joseph Paul of San Francisco, Calif., was named Water Conservationist of the Year for his efforts to preserve California's last remaining free-flowing streams. As founder and chairman of the Committee of Two Million, Paul brought together representatives of a variety of California groups to oppose elements of the state's water plan that would have dammed the last of the state's rivers.

The Wildlife Award was presented to Drs. Frederick and Frances Hamerstrom of Plainfield, Wisc., for their work in preserving the prairie chicken. In addition to their many years of research on prairie chickens, the Hamerstroms formed the Society of Cupido Pinnatus (prairie chicken) and the Prairie Chicken Foundation to put their knowledge to work in saving the species.

The Air Conservation award went to John Esposto and the Nader Task Force on Air Pollution for "Vanishing Air," their report on air pollution. The report documented the dangers of air pollution in the United States and sparked public pressure on Congress which contributed to passage of the Clean Air Act of 1970.

Douglas MacArthur High School Anti-Pollution Committee in Saginaw, Mich., won the Youth Conservationist Award. Under the guidance of two biology teachers the students educated themselves to bring about solutions to local problems.

The Federation's special award was made to Patrick Cullen, a staff writer for the Palm Beach Florida Post-Times, for his crusading journalism which has brought to the attention of many Floridians the nature and extent of the environmental problems facing them. Two series by Cullen, "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Polluted," explained Florida's complicated ecological problems and spurred the public into action.

George, Miss America of 1970.

Under Texas laws the piano guild movement is non-profit with educational status headquarters at 808 Rio Grande, Austin, Texas. Rules and Regulations free on request.

New From The Science Dept.

THE PHYTODOME

We wish to extend to all members of the college community an invitation to visit the Phytodome and to visit it often. We welcome you and encourage your interest in plants. Most of our plants are labeled. You are free to browse, look, smell, feel, and talk to the plants. Visiting hours: 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m., Monday through Friday and by appointment. We do have a few reasonable rules and ask your cooperation:

1. Please heed the sign(s) DO NOT TOUCH EXPERIMENTAL MATERIAL
2. NO FOOD OR SMOKING
3. Do not remove anything from the Phytodome or the Phytodome supply room.
4. Obviously we cannot supply pots soil or other supplies.
5. We can often supply cuttings, a few seeds or a young plant for your personal enjoyment. PLEASE ASK FIRST.

6. We welcome plant gifts, but do not leave them in the Phytodome or leave them anonymously. Because of insects and disease, the Botanists want to inspect the plants and reserve the right to refuse your gift. Only Mr. Kennedy or Mr. Feaster are authorized to give or receive plant material.

7. These rules are subject to change without notice. Revisions will be published when necessary.

8. We have been generous and cooperative in the past and with your help we can continue to be so. We welcome your questions and will try to help you solve your plant problems.

THE ANIMAL HOUSE

The operation of the Animal House is under the jurisdiction of Dr. Blair Campbell. Faculty and students wishing to make use of this Science Center facility must see him before any animals are introduced. The regulations must be followed and a copy of these can be obtained from him.

Regulations for use of Animal Quarters:

1. The operational history of the animal quarters will be maintained in a perpetual file in the science Department Office.
2. Use of animal quarters is strictly regulated for the following reasons:
 - a. Disease prevention and animal health
 - b. General safety of inves-

tigators

c. Compliance with federal and state animal care statutes

d. Elimination of:

1. Traffic
2. changes in environmental control
3. exposure to disease
4. interference in experimental procedure by uninformed visitors
3. and 4. "Other details"

BAHAMA LAWS

If anyone is planning a trip to the Bahama Islands during Easter vacation the following is offered from the Minister of Tourism and Minister of Health:

We are happy to receive you as a guest in our Islands. To ensure a pleasant holiday in the sun may I suggest that you take note of this summary of Bahamian regulations and laws which apply throughout the Island to citizens, residents and guests alike:

1. Any possession of marijuana or other dangerous drugs, even without their use, is illegal and is punishable by up to one year in prison and/or a \$1000 fine. This law is strictly enforced.
2. sleeping on the beaches at night is strictly prohibited.
3. Firearms, even those registered in the United States or other countries, may not be brought into the Bahamas. The legal penalty for possession of firearms is up to two years imprisonment and/or a \$500 fine.
4. There is a \$3 departure tax on all persons leaving the Islands.
5. Spearfishing with guns is illegal. So is spearfishing with SCUBA gear. Only Hawaiian slings or pole spears may be used, and only with mask and snorkel.
6. Because it is difficult to cash personal checks in the Bahamas, we suggest that you carry Travellers' checks when you visit the Islands.
7. Should you need information or assistance contact the Ministry of Tourism (telephone 24444, 23333), or the American Consul General (telephone 21181, after hours 23040)

Again may I extend to you our warmest welcome, and sincere hope that you will enjoy your stay in the Bahama Islands.

(This from Clement Maynard, Minister of Tourism and Telecommunications, and Minister of Health)

THE SPARTAN

NO. 18

TUESDAY, MAY 4 1970

CASTLETON STATE COLLEGE, CASTLETON, VERMONT

Let's Have Another Cup Of Coffee

This past Thursday evening a small number of students met with three college officials for a coffee hour which turned into a three and one half hour marathon. President Abel, Mr. Bruce and Dean Rampone discussed a number of topics, some of which had been collected through questioning students, and others that were spontaneous from the audience. After frantic calls of "where's the Spartan representative," and "we've got to get this in the paper," the discussion opened with library fines. Joe Weeks was on hand to field many of these questions. Mr. Weeks assured the confused students that the fifty-dollar library fine had not been imposed and that rumors to that effect were untrue. Students then responded to a request by Dr. Abel to offer suggestions to Mr. Weeks as to how to deal with an increasing "loss" rate of library volumes. Included were the following: raising fines, lowering fines, attaching records, and issuing a library card at the beginning of the year at a cost of about five dollars. The card would then be punched for a certain amount after each violation. When used up, the student would have to purchase a new one, and any money left over, or uncol-

lected would be returned to the student at the end of the year. This last suggestion was well received by both Dr. Abel and Mr. Weeks.

A rather long and involved discussion then began about lab fees. It eventually turned into a give and take about the science department's conservation course, its lab fee, and its not meeting requirements for group one courses. With Art lab fees, Dr. Abel pointed out that he was getting two different stories, one from the art department, and one from the students involved. His final recommendation was that the students who were concerned should go to the chairman of the department involved and air their grievances. If the reply was then not satisfactory, the students should bring the matter to his attention. According to Dr. Abel, the lab fees are simply part of "a hidden tuition" cost. Dr. Abel said that "I personally don't see any reason for a fee in Astronomy" and drew an analogy with that course and with the language laboratories. It was then that a student raised the question about the conservation course not meeting group one requirements. The student offered that many students were or had been under the impression that the

course would satisfy certain requirements. From Dr. Abel: "No! No! No! Dr. Feaster sent out 4,000 notices (to the opposite effect). He even sent out a notice to the Congress of the United States!" The student retorted that many had been misled. From Dr. Abel: "What more can they do? The memo was addressed to God, the Universe. . . what more can they do??" The outcome was readily apparent to the audience that was fully backing the administration in this one, and that was that the administration CANNOT be responsible for students who simply do NOT read. Dr. Abel pointed out that there were two different issues at hand, one centering around the lab fee, and another around students not reading. . .

After another question, Dr. Abel said that "we should have a way to make the doors in the female dorms securely fastened" and that there would be follow up to that effect. The question arose about the fifty dollar charge now placed on the students under the Development Fee, and whether this would make it easier to bill students for damages at higher costs. Dr. Abel replied that "that would absolutely not happen, maintenance only assesses the cost, they do not collect."

It was explained that on-campus boarding is necessitated by the stipulations of the bonding contract that require the dorms to be as full as possible when enrollment is sufficiently high. Also, the furniture in the boys' dorms is lacking, both in quantity and quality, and the administration officials said that the question of quantity would be looked into, in view of the fact that there are approximately two pieces of furniture in the girls' suites more than in the boys'.

The new dorm contracts were passed out and discussed. As a prerequisite for living in the dorms each student is required to sign one of these contracts. In it, it is stated that there will be routine maintenance inspections, periodical fire hazard inspections, and with reasonable cause, inspections for crime connected possessions. It was pointed out that it was not practical to have an occupant of the room present for all these inspections, and that the student in question had a choice if he did not wish to sign the contract, he might leave the college.

On parking fines, Dr. Abel said that the school had no jurisdiction to impose fines for students who park illegally on Seminary Street. Dean Rampone asked that the students please be considerate enough to not block the main entrance to the school on that street. It was voiced by the administration that the town of Castleton is reportedly working on a law that would enable them to impose these fines, and that this is perhaps the answer to the problem. Students had mentioned that the parking fines might be lowered in the spring and autumn when snow removal was not a problem. President Abel made two points on that, one, that this action would be impossible to administer, and two, that the snow removal has nothing to do with it. As for the fines being unreasonable, Dr. Abel mentioned that the fines at UVM are twenty-five dollars instead of three. Dean Rampone mentioned that the restricted parking areas, reserved for administrative and staff personnel, are so reserved only until 5:00. The parking area in front of the female dorms is restricted during the evening hours so that returning dates may be dropped back at their dorms without stopping in the middle of the road. Mr. Bruce said that the college is not "in the parking ticket business"; and that the fines are not collected as a profit-making venture. "We'd like not to have them at all, but certain regulations are necessary."

When asked why classes will begin at 7:30 a.m. next year, President Abel explained that this meant two extra class hours a day. That being a result of the earlier and later hours, and the overlapping of the lunch hour. He also noted that this was optional choice for the registering students. "What this boils down to," said Dr. Abel, "is extended use of the physical plant."

Next came, and last but NOT least, a forty minute "discussion" about the Pass - No pass system being

Castleton To Educate Cops

As of next semester, two new alternatives will be offered to Castleton students. These alternatives will take the form of new majors available to all students; they are Social Work and Law Enforcement and Corrections.

BETTER COPS

For years now the phrase "Pigs Off Campus" has echoed on college campuses throughout the country. As of next year, Castleton and its students will be offered a chance to change the image of the Law enforcement officer (Policeman - Cop - Pig) by learning to be one. As of September students will be able to major in Law Enforcement and Corrections offered by the Social Sciences Department.

The program itself will deal with two separate areas of study, a) Corrections, and b) Law Enforcement. The courses themselves will be directed toward two separate degree programs. The first degree program is an Associate program (In-service), which the college has been active in for a few years now in coordination with Northeastern University. This program is directed towards law enforcement personnel (State police, etc.) already active in their field.

The other program, a Baccalaureate Degree program, will be aimed at the regular four (4) year student at Castleton. This new Major will be handled very much as that of an Education major now. A student enrolled in the Baccalaureate program would be expected to take approximately 18 to 24 credits in Law Enforcement a wide offering of courses in Liberal Arts, and a major in Social Sciences. The courses offered would NOT include training in the use of fire arms, finger printing, etc., but rather would educate the potential Police

implemented next year. In brief, the last forty minutes were spent trying to educate one Castleton student who was completely confused by this system. Dr. Abel announced that if there was any question in the mind of the student about which option to take, he should indeed stick with the graded system. According to the administration, the Pass - No Pass system is "the privilege." And it was repeated over and over again, that once the student has made his choice about his grading, neither he nor the professor involved could change that decision. That was final.

The number of students present started out at roughly 25 or so, and continued to dwindle down to about ten at the end of the evening. To say the least, many present were dismayed by this, and it was noted that the students who made a point of requesting that such an informal discussion be held, were for the most part not present. Those who did attend found the discussion to be beneficial, highly informative, and at times, highly amusing.

or corrections officer in the areas of law, justice, sociology, psychology, etc.

The predominant feeling within the Social Sciences Department, as voiced by Dr. Jordan, is that the program will turn out well educated Law Enforcement people, who are sensitive to those they are supposed to deal with (people), and not simply perpetuate the present group of officers who for the most part have had no education in understanding people.

"The feeling is (here and in Washington) that a Cop with a Liberal Arts education has an understanding of society and man. With the criminal justice course he'll learn how cops should work in the contemporary democratic society not going to train. going to educate the

It is hoped that can be started by this summer. There will definitely be courses offered in the fall.

SOCIAL WORKERS

On May 1, 1970 the National Association of Social Workers, the chief professional organization of the country, agreed to accept into membership as beginning professional workers, graduates of baccalaureate programs in social welfare which met the criteria established by the Council on Social Work Education. The new program at Castleton State College is a direct outgrowth of this new recognition of bachelor degree holders as professional social workers. The Department of Social Sciences is establishing this professional sequence to meet fully the criteria of the Council. The Department is already as associate member of the Council, and is applying for full membership as of June 1972 when, hopefully, the first students will graduate and be eligible to be certified.

There are several reasons why Castleton State College is in a strategic position at this point in social work education. The College has a long tradition of preparing students for careers in serving the public as teachers. With the current shortage of positions in teaching, a broadening of opportunities for other service careers is both wise and practicable. The Administration has demonstrated awareness of the problem and the opportunity by planning service career preparation in criminal justice as well as social welfare. There is no graduate school of social work in Vermont, and no undergraduate program presently a member of the Council on Social Work Education. Castleton students will, therefore, be in a favorable competitive position, since the State Commissioner of Social Welfare agrees that graduates of programs such as ours are able to render better service to clients, and the same will be true in other states. In fact, in some civil service systems beginning level workers with certificates start at a different

Continued on page 2

Faculty Forum Notes

by
Joe Weeks, Moderator

The ninth meeting of the forum was an interesting, long, and adrenalin producing affair.

Evelyn Stagg, Chairman of the Faculty Affairs Committee reported that the Faculty Handbook will be out soon.

Bill Testerman, Chairman of the Student Life and Curriculum Committees, reported that the Student Life Committee was actively seeking responses from the students regarding their concerns, desires, complaints and problems--hopefully in the manner of a multi-bodied ombudsman. A sincere effort is made to answer all the responses. Dr. Abel explained that many hoped-for renovations and proposed changes are not publicized because of the indefinite nature of budgetary approvals and the vast range of needed maintenance jobs and varied requests that exist. It was further suggested that some concerns were being or had already been covered by the actions of the Cabinet. Some discussion ensued regarding the best method of communicating actions and matters of concern to the students. It appears that many students do not read the Spartan or the SA Newsletter. (Any suggestions as to how to improve communication is welcome).

Mr. Testerman reported that the Curriculum Committee was ready for business, and in fact, has already met and established liaison with the chairmen of the various departments and set a meeting with the old committee members to help effect a smooth transition. A meeting is set for a week

from Friday and all faculty members are urged to submit recommendations for consideration and to visit the meetings.

Dr. Aborn, Chairman of the Commencement Committee, acknowledged the indebtedness of the Committee to those unlisted members and others who are helping to arrange and participate in the exercises. Dr. Aborn was pleased to announce that Dr. Arthur Flemming, a very renowned gentleman, will be the speaker at commencement.

Dr. Freeman reported that the Library Committee found the library to be progressing and that one negative concern was the loss of books and the overdue return problem. Beth Sumner asked that the librarian consider instituting more open hours. The librarian agreed to open the library to 11 p.m. seven days a week beginning in the fall.

Dr. Jordan, Chairman of the Catalog Committee, asked for suggestions, changes, and revisions for the catalog. The Committee is ready to meet and begin work. Response will be appreciated.

Under new business an amendment to the Constitution that authorized membership in the forum for the Director of Admissions and the Director of Community Relations was introduced and passed.

Dr. Abel made a motion to admit students to all meetings of the forum. A discussion of the motion, which included some detailed statements regarding available space and procedural matters, brought out concerns that the forum decided were not germane to the main point of admitting students

as observers--so, this motion was defeated and Dr. Jordan introduced a motion that consisted of the first sentence, plus the word observers, of Dr. Abel's motion stating, "That students be admitted as observers to all meetings of the Faculty Forum except those which are moved to executive session by vote of the forum." This motion was passed.

In addition to the pro and con remarks made in relation to the motion to admit students some suggestions were posed regarding the possibility of having a community or town-meeting type of body either independent of the SA and Forum or possibly in conjunction with these bodies.

Dr. Irwin made a motion that the Moderator appoint a committee to study the governance of the college. This motion passed.

Steve Butterfield introduced a motion that "The Faculty Forum of Castleton State College endorses the principles of the People's Peace Treaty as a basis for a negotiated peace in Indochina and urges the federal government to accept them."

Paul Mangan, who had asked to speak to this motion prior to the meeting, presented a favorable case for supporting the motion.

Dr. Ellis took the podium and presented the view that this type of endorsement is not consistent with the philosophy and purposes of an institution of higher education. A number of pro and con statements were presented and it became apparent that this issue presented many perplexing and complex questions. A quorum was lost during the discussion and the meeting adjourned. War and Peace.

EDITORIALS

Orientation

Is Orientation really an orientation or is it just an immature initiation? I can remember when I came to CSC as a Freshman and how terrible orientation time was. Some OC's thought they were the living end and that the Freshmen should faithfully obey their every word. If I had not taken summer courses the two previous summers, Orientation would have been a terrible first impression of what to expect as a student here. I was lucky because I knew that things would change.

Freshmen should not start off by hating Castleton, however Orientation has this effect on many of them. The basic idea of an orientation is good, but the idea of wearing beanies, sounding off, and playing "ring around the rosie" are really sick. Beanies are not necessary since the only people on campus those few days are freshmen and OC's. Since OC's wear name tags, everyone knows who the freshmen are without the aid of a beanie.

Sometimes I wonder if some people join Orientation Committee because they would like to be popular and have the Freshmen look up to them.

I would like to see an Orientation where the new students meet the faculty, class officers, SA officers, and representatives from the different activities on campus. In this way the freshman can truly get orientated.

I have been informed that things will be different in September, but not totally the way I would like to see them.

First impressions last -- let's make this impression a good one.

Mary White

LETTERS to EDITOR

To the Editor:

Cousin Henry should expand his petty byline and perhaps begin the Great American novel. As anyone can see he is probably the world's greatest fiction writer and is obviously prostituting his great talent in so paltry a medium as the Rutland Shopper. A mind such as his should be exposed to the millions in middle American and then as his sphere of influence grows perhaps run for President. Then he'll solve our problems. Here's hoping the Guard has an unlisted number.

Jim Fitzgerald

An Open Letter To the Co-Chairmen of the Orientation Committee:

The coming of spring ushers in many events at Castleton. Class elections, Spring Weekend, Baseball season, and various other activities. Recently, the choosing of orientation members for the fall of 1971 was held. The usual method of sign-up sheets was used and placed helter skelter around campus. The instructions were limited--just sign your name and dormitory. The sign-up sheets remained posted until the day before vacation (around one week) when they were then taken by the three co-chairmen to select the "official" orientation members for the fall.

My purpose now, after reading the recently posted list of orientation members is to, directly ask the three co-chairmen of the Orientation Committee how the final selection was determined? I want the three co-chairmen to also know that I did not originally sign-up, and I am not bitter about the final selection. I am just curious as to what the requirements are, to be selected, to what is generally considered one of the most functional and popular committees on campus. As it is, with many events nothing is made public to the student body as to what procedures are taken in the selection of members and chairmen for: Winter Carnival, Spring Weekend, Homecoming, Orientation, and other student directed activities. The present situation found at Castleton is such that apathy runs very rampant. Perhaps, if every student at C.S.C. was aware of the openings available to help Castleton, a different, and possibly better representation would evolve!

Thank you in advance for your time and consideration in your prompt, and respected answer.

Karl Koenigsbauer
Class of 1972

"The Spartan" is a weekly newspaper published by and for the students of Castleton State College. All editorials reflect the opinion of the writer.

LETTERS POLICY

A Letter to the Editor is your opportunity to express your views on campus, local, national, and international issues. Contributions should not exceed 250 words and must be typed. The Spartan will not print letters which are libelous, in poor taste or include a personal attack. Letters can be left in the Spartan mailbox #221, Leavenworth or in the Spartan office in Leavenworth.

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Help Us!

To the Editor:

Many students have requested that the yearbook have more candid. I am going to ask everybody at Castleton to help the yearbook out.

Many times we aren't at the right place at the right time and we miss out on good candid shots. This is where you can help us. If there are any candid photos that you would like to donate to the yearbook, I would be very grateful.

If you do please put them in an envelope and address it to Jerry Prevost, 302 Haskell Hall or give them to me personally.

Thank you.

J.H.P.

Castleton To Educate Cops

Continued from page 1

salary level or even a different job level than baccalaureate degree holders in other fields.

A further advantage at Castleton is the integrated department of Social Sciences in which the social welfare sequence is based. One essential of a service-oriented program is the recognition of the socio-cultural matrix within which the social welfare institution functions. Thus, the combination of a major in social sciences and a professional concentration in social welfare provides both breadth and depth in those disciplines most closely related, historically and functionally, to social welfare services. In addition we are requiring a background in human anatomy and physiology and in psychology which will enlarge students' understanding of human growth and behavior. Since welfare activities are so largely verbal in character, skills in writing and in the interpretation of written materials should be supplemented by opportunities for learning experiences in presenting material orally, in conducting interviews, and in analyzing non-verbal communication. A perennial task in social

welfare is the development of skill in utilizing resources effectively, so that courses which develop knowledge and abilities in problem-solving (logic, mathematics, research methods) should be included in the student's curriculum.

The great bulk of social welfare activity is carried in one-to-one or small group interviews. Whatever makes the social worker a more humane, understanding, tolerant, responsive, unbiased, well-informed person, will enable him to communicate more effectively with clients of widely varying backgrounds and with extremely diverse problems. As broad a base in the liberal arts as is possible within the limitations of a four-year undergraduate program will go farther toward providing this kind of social worker than a highly specialized, narrowly technical concentration in specific methods and the minutiae of welfare laws. The professional concentration in the Castleton program is, therefore, deliberately limited to 18 credits in the junior and senior years. Our aim is to graduate fine human beings with some orientation to the field of social welfare, not welfare technicians.

War Of Genocide

a commentary by
BILL Schoell

Last Thursday afternoon a frightening and brutal film on the "People's Peace Treaty" was shown in the ballroom. It was an enlightening movie on the horror and injustice of the Viet Nam war and the efforts to bring it to a close. As the narrator said: "The Viet Nam war is a war of genocide, although some people dismiss this because the idea is so incredible."

Incredible or not, it CAN'T be dismissed. This so-called 'great' country of ours is comprised of nothing greater than human beings, infallible, imperfect human beings -- and we are just as capable of cold-blooded murder as anyone else in any other country. Just because "Americans" fight a war, doesn't mean that the war is "noble." (How on earth can ANY war be "noble"?) A murderer is a murderer, no matter who he is!

The film showed some of the methods that we use to kill. Fragmentation bombs--even though they are made of plastic, they can penetrate flesh just as easily as metal can; but they DO NOT SHOW UP ON X-RAYS! Chemical defoliation spray -- a woman, after an attack of the spray, gives birth to a mongoloid baby, with six toes on one foot, three enlarged ones on the other foot, tear ducts that run inward so that she cannot cry, inability to speak or walk and terribly deformed. Chil-

dren in Viet Nam face six times greater damage than the "children" born of Hiroshima. The chemical bombs are supposedly used only to flush out the Viet Cong. The bombs do not only take human life, but THEY KILL EVERYTHING! plants, animals, food -- Viet Nam is fighting for biological survival!

Realizing the horror of the war, human beings began to protest with hunger strikes and went so far as to burn themselves alive. These fiery deaths must not remain FUTILE! Then the students and concerned adults in the U.S. took part in the struggle for peace--resulting in more death, injuries and confusion. But after each incident "The nation pauses for a moment, and then goes back to its business as usual. The war destroys the land and people of Viet Nam, and drains America of its resources and youth" and just about destroys any semblance of sanity this world ever had. According to the film 73% of our country now wants the war to end! No matter what the figures are, the war is inhuman, insane, immoral, and a breeding ground for lies, bloodlust and the loss of human dignity.

But yet there are STILL people who refuse to acknowledge the terror and injustice of the war. Maybe it proves that you don't need "chemical defoliation gas" to produce mutated mongoloids. It seems that some people STILL can't cry.

To Be, Not To Be, And, What To Be??

"The New Genetics: Manto Superman"; it has a nice prophetic ring to it, doesn't it? Prophetic and pathetic some might quip, while from others we may conclude that the Saviour and salvation is to be found in a mirage of DNA and RNA climbing the proverbial spiral staircase. The above in quotes was the title of a special section of Time Magazine's April 18 issue that for at least one week was the heavy topic of concern among many. One particular discussion group formed in the pit last Thursday through the efforts of Dr. Feaster.

The following may be familiar to some who read the article. . . you picked it up, glanced through it, and began to soak in the pictures and diagrams. While reading it, you oohed and aahed, and maybe even yecched at a couple of the more spectacular points. Afterwards, after it had been sifted and allowed to settle, some basic questions and choices became clearer. In an existential sense, Aldous Huxley, author of Brave New World, grouped some of these together and came out with man's two alternatives: "either a number of national, militarized totalitarianisms having as their root the terror of the atomic bomb and as their consequence the destruction of civilization; or else one supra-national totalitarianism, called into existence by the social chaos resulting from rapid, technological progress in general and the atomic revolution in particular, and developing under the need for efficiency and stability into the welfare tyranny or Utopia. You pays your money and you takes your choice."

The first question raised at Dr. Feaster's informal discussion centered around the control of human aggression as touched upon in the Time article. Dr. Feaster answered that it would be at best a bit touchy trying to zero in on a particular damaged tissue and master this technique. Accordingly, and since we still don't understand what is happening fully, there is little prospect for its immediate practical application in a broad scope.

The issue of government control and restrictions was then raised. It was pointed out that there is now some mandatory birth control in a number of nations and that, according to Dr. Feaster, it was only a matter of time until this dream (nightmare?) became a reality in the United States. The hypothetical problem was raised about a couple that through genetic counseling is informed that 95% of their babies will be seriously deformed, yet still refuses to

voluntarily make use of birth control devices. Well, what does the state that eventually ends up taking care of these kids do? "I take a hard line on that actually," said Dr. Feaster, "and this may sound kind of gross, but many simply wouldn't exist today without the help of modern medicine. And I ask, should they exist? And at the expense of society? I don't think it is any great mercy of God to save them." He continued, "If someone was sitting here and said your baby is going to be seriously deformed, and then asked, 'should we destroy your baby or should we not?', what would you say?" Dr. Feaster sighted the example of the mother pig that naturally destroys her runt "without worrying about a 'pig god'. Perhaps this is a natural inborn protective instinct. Because of our high value of human life in our civilized world we won't sacrifice. If we were UN-civilized, would we sacrifice lives in a severe famine?"

Again, Dr. Feaster made the point relating to the Time article that the prospects for genetic control and manipulation in the near future was unrealistic. "Zapping cells" in this sense would be like "looking for a needle in a haystack in much larger proportion."

"However, I fully expect to see in my lifetime some living creature jump out of the test tube and go running across the lab table. I don't have any idea what it will look like, but I would be disappointed if I didn't see that in our life time."

Other points touched on were whether or not man is adapting to his polluted environment fast enough to save his neck, or genes. . . It was also noted that the probability of desirable mutations are small, extremely so. The ten students and one faculty member also heard that as far as creating super gene pools, "we're doing it now with livestock and certain plants." Evidently, a gene pool of Einstein's and Mozart's for the future, no matter how distant, is not out of the question.

While I had to leave the discussion before its conclusion, I walked away with the feeling that man is faced with perhaps the greatest discovery of all time, that of controlling his own reproduction in terms of quantity, kind, and caliber. It could very well be our salvation, but on the other hand, the most frightening hand, it could well be our self-induced doom, the product of too much knowledge. . . "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

Paul S. Mangan

No Special Library Privileges For Students On Staff

The regulations concerning the circulation of library materials have been ambiguous in some instances. We have had some problems with loans to students who are also considered staff members in some capacity, and to faculty dependents and staff members who are attending classes.

To be fair to all students, anyone who is taking any course for credits will be considered a student and no special consideration will be given regarding overdue fines.

LIBRARY BOOK DRIVE FINAL SALE

WED., MAY 12th 9a.m. - 4p.m.

ALL BOOKS 25¢ ea.
PAPERBACKS 10¢ ea.

FRONT LOBBY - STUDENT CENTER

Middlebury Symposium "Must They Conform"

A Review By Terri Grimm

Last Saturday, April 17, the Fifth Annual "Vermont Academy of Arts and Sciences" Intercollegiate Student Symposium was held at Middlebury College. The day began at 9:30, with registration in the Johnson Building, a beautiful structure which houses exhibits of fine artwork. Greetings were given by Mr. Humm, pres. of the VAAS, and Prof. A. Richard Turner, Dean of the Faculty at Middlebury.

At 10 o'clock the guests and participants split up into separate groups, determined by their individual interests. In Monroe Hall there were presentations of social science: K. Bruno (St. Michael's) -- Politics of Green Mountain Parkway Controversy; C. Grimes (St. Michael's) -- The Vermont Electorate; B. Melosh (Middlebury) -- The Anti-Masonic Crusade; E. Bowen (Lyndon) -- Hyperkinesia and Schizophrenia; K. Massey (Middlebury) -- On the French Revolution; J. Penn (CASTLETON) Women's Suffrage in Great Britain.

The Johnson building was the scene for presentations of papers on the Humanities: G. Stillings (CASTLETON) -- "The Carnival of Life"; I. Greene (Windham) -- Poetry of North Am. Indian; J. Cuneo (Middlebury) -- "Meaning in the Present"; Paul Tillich's "Answer"; S. Morency (Johnson) -- "Soul Language"; A. D. Hodgdon (Lyndon) -- "Concerning Burkhall Hall"; Lesley Aker (Middlebury) -- "The Cult of Charles Manson".

Castleton had no entries in the other fields. UVM and Middlebury had "Natural Science" all to themselves with such topics as: "Slump Structures in glacial lake sediments"; "Phyllosilicates in the meeting house state" and "A Study of Eutrophication of St. Albans Bay". Phew!

Quite a few people read samplings of their poetry: "Thoughts on Summer Sunset" (Mike Flynn); "Man-child; Remembrance" (Wayne Scott); "The Moon and the Times" (Andy Merdek) and many others. In the Fiction section such titles as "Cathartus" (Steve Avery); "Maggots just don't make it" (Sheldon Bickford); and "Of Men and Oranges" were offered to listeners.

After a lunch break and plenty of rehearsal time (after the piano tuner left) the second part of the program, the Performing Arts, began at three o'clock in the Dana Auditorium.

The first section was Music. A group from Middlebury college played a number entitled "Elegy for Piano, Strings and Percussion", written by the pianist Timothy Rowe. John McDonald played percussion; Peter Hamlin, violin & bass viol, and Jane Peatling played the cello. The number was a weird mixture of classical sounds and modern electronic music. They were followed by the Dynamite Duo from Castleton, Terrence Diers and John Cordone.

They performed a suite with verse called "Song to Spring and More" that was composed by Terry. The sound was really fantastic! The last musical number was a combination of slides and film and all sorts of musical noises created by Peter Hamlin and Kimberly Sparks of Middlebury.

Dance numbers followed, the first of which was entitled "White Bird II" choreographed by Lynn Royer. The dancers were Paul Johnston, Marilyn Kitchell, Lynn Royer, Amy Warner. The music was "White Bird" by Linda and David Laflamme and "It's A Beautiful Day". The second number was "The Noise" choreographed and danced by Isabelle Carver of CASTLETON, with music by Charles Ives. It was a beautiful dance showing a girl besieged by noise and other annoyances.

Three films were shown in the afternoon. Lars Larsen UVM experimental college presented "Cow Movie" -- which showed the docile animals and the things they are put to use for, accompanied by folk music. John M. Horne presented "Walter" a study of an aging farm owner--his simple thoughts on life were spoken aloud while beautiful photography flashed on the screen. The old man grew up in a world whose ideas are constantly being questioned. The third film was Antonis Ricos' "Madonna" which cleverly and beautifully showed the many sides of the statue through shades of lighting and special effects. There also was a multi-media presentation at the close of the show.

CASTLETON students presented a one-act play written by Thomas Moody. "Ararat" tells the story of a group of modern people who have discovered Noah's Ark on the top of the mountain Ararat; while the world below them burns to death after the final World War. The characters present their own philosophy while the relationships between them are drawn out. During the show Peter Harrington sang a song of his own composition. The cast was as follows: Henry (Tom Moody) Angus (Ken Lizotte); Morgan (Tom Crane); Naomi (Joan Opalenchuk); Jay (Pogo); first spirit (Abigail Purrrington) and second spirit (Christie Holtz).

The play was directed by Bill Schoell. Tom Jackson was stage manager; lighting crew was Anne O'Donnell, John Healey and Tom Jackson. I thank everyone in the cast and crew for doing such a great job.

A panel discussion followed the presentations. The works were discussed by: E. Volkert (Middlebury); W. Ungerer and J. Rosenberg (Goddard); P. Abraham (CASTLETON) and L. Novak (Benn.) Everyone looks forward to next year when we will rise to even greater heights!

-- W.S.

THERE WILL BE A BLOOD DRAWING
WEDNESDAY FROM 12 TO 5
IN THE STUDENT CENTER



Shine, Perishing Republic

The last facade has been stripped bare, and we find that we as a nation have been morally perverted. There is no moral, military, strategic, or political logic left, no matter how spurious, for our conduct and support of that of our clients in Southeast Asia. It is not sufficient alone that American participation in the war in Indo-China end. Nor is it sufficient that we cease our support of client states in Indo-China. Rather, we as individuals and as a nation must recognize the culpability of past and present actions perpetrated in our name. A national consciousness must bear testimony that never again might our honor be wasted with the blood of folly.

Daniel Berrigan is a priest and poet, in federal prison for speaking the voice of a national conscience. Might we join our voices in witness with his, and again speak the truth that is greater than any national policy.

It is proposed that on Saturday morning, May 8, at 10:00, there be a public witness of Vermonters at the State House grounds in Montpelier to oppose continued American involvement and support of the war in Indo-China, and indeed, of any "legalized" devastation wherever it may exist.

You are encouraged to bring your family and friends in a spirit of fellowship and communion to bear witness that our complicity in death and destruction must stop forever.

You are also encouraged to take part in the program, a public reading of poems, that assents the abhorrence to war of human dignity.

Poems by Fr. Berrigan, Vietnamese poets, Denise Levertov, Rupert Brooke, Siegfried Sasson, Wilfred Owen, E. E. Cummings, W. B. Yeats, Dylan Thomas,

Robert Lowell, Leonard Cohen, Bob Dylan, Robinson Jeffers, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Walt Whitman, A. E. Housman, Emily Dickinson, Richard Lovelace, Robert Southey, Thomas Hardy, and others will be read.

Readers are needed. There will be no program without them and you are encouraged to take part. You might read any poem that you feel might add to our awareness, either from among the poets mentioned above or any other, including your own. Use the form below to notify us in advance (hopefully so that we might provide printed copies and set up a program) or bring it with you and a time will be provided. You might want to make a few words of introduction to your reading or you might not.

You don't have to be experienced in public reading; just have the desire to have someone else share the insight a poem gave you.

Good reading, and we hope you will join us, whether you plan to read or just listen, May 8, 10:00 a.m. on our statehouse lawn.

"The attitude of great poets is to cheer up slaves and horrify despots."

-- Walt Whitman

"Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world."

-- Percy B. Shelley

Yes, I want to read and take part May 8 at our state house.
NAME.....

POET.....

POEM.....

Estimated reading length...

Send to: Clinton J. Vickers
RD#2, Northfield, Vt. 05663
Tel. 485-7429 (night)

Ski Team Completes Season

The Girls Ski Team under the able coaching of an alumnus, Roger Woodruff of Poulton, have recently completed their '71 season.

The team had meets at New England College, The University of New Hampshire, Plymouth State College, Green Mountain College, and successfully hosted their own invitational meet at Pico Peak on March 6th.

The members of the team are Jane Abbott, Dodi Brande, Judy Cutting, Patsy Hall, Irma Hawkins, Deeda Knapp, Pat Richardson, and Claudia Trainer.

The girls worked very hard practicing each Sunday in addition to returning to school a week early in January to participate in a racing camp.

With a successful season behind them, the team is looking forward to next year with "Woody" returning as coach.

Zelda

Crow Came

Last Monday evening, in the ballroom, Perigee, the campus literary magazine sponsored a poetry reading of Ted Hughes "Crow". The readers were Mary O'Rourke, editor-in-chief of Perigee, and John Parke, a former English instructor at Castleton.

The listeners were treated to a very enjoyable hour, what with some startling poems by Hughes and excellent readings of them all. The poems were read dramatically, as if the presentation was a series of dialogues and were extremely effective with contrasting voice styles and conflicting emotions bringing the points home.

The first part of the program started with "A Kill" and ended with "The Black Beast". Miss O'Rourke and Mr. Parke had originally decided not to include "Black Beast" in the presentation, but after their remarkable reading of it, everyone was glad that they did. The second part began with "Disaster" and ended with the truthful "Truth Kills Everybody" (Look at the suicide rates). All of the poems created strange and in some cases frightening images in my mind and touched on all the emotions. "Crow" is quite a masterpiece.

--B. Schoell



Film Monsters--- Animation vrs. Japan

by Bill Schoell

The set is hot and the actors are tired. None the less, they've got a job to do. Oshoshi Yakamami dons his rubber suit, makes certain his fins are sticking out straight, adjusts his head and bends down to put on his three toed, clawed feet. He walks before the camera. He picks up an Aurora model kit Chevrolet and throws it at a building made of cardboard that comes up to his knees. The director applauds wildly.

Another day's shooting of "Godzilla vrs. the Glob Monster" is over.

If you think things are bad for Oshoshi, you should see the guy who plays 'the Glob'!

Yes, the above is somewhat fictional account of what I believe is the method of making horror movies in Japan. I'll be damned if the monster isn't a man in a rubber suit and the buildings aren't made of cardboard. Sure, even American monster flicks use cardboard buildings, but at least the monster itself is something a bit more sophisticated than a guy in a Godzilla outfit. The creature, beast, monster or whatever you is usually an animated, approx. sixteen inch model made of rubber and sponge, with metal movable frames inside to allow movement. Stop-motion photography (one frame at a time) that has been used since "King Kong" (1933) is responsible for making the monsters move, breathe and roll over and play dead; which

they do at just about the end of every film (until the sequel, that is).

Willis O'Brien started this process of trick photography and used it in the silent films "Dinosaur and the Missing Link", "Ghosts of Slumber Mountain" and the more ambitious "Lost World". His 'pupil' Ray Harryhausen, who worked with him on "Mighty Joe Young" took over when O'Brien died in 1959. Harryhausen himself has done impressive work, especially the "Beast From 20,000 Fathoms" in 1953--the first monster movie of its kind to appear since "King Kong" twenty years earlier. Monster movies are taken for granted to day, but back in 1933 audiences were stunned by the sight of the big ape climbing up the Empire State building--and the review in the New York Times proves that people took the movie seriously. Today, however, the slight amusement has turned to scornful laughter by people who can no longer appreciate a kind of movie magic that is unique--along with movies that hold a high place in cinema tradition.

Where does the fault lie? In two places. The first is the studio where American and Japan and other European countries have been turning out shoddy imitations of the original product. Whether it be men in monster suits, or hand help puppets or metal fabrications run with wires and gears or robots run along 'out of camera' tracks, the method of 'making a monster' has sharply degenerated. In order to make the

movies cheaper, and in less time, lots of producers have used all sorts of crabby methods instead of the painstaking animation 'approach'. The result has been sloppy, crude looking and worst of all, laughable monsters, instead of the clever apparitions created by talented special effects men.

The second place to lay the blame is, unfortunately, with those very same special effects people and their collaborators. The ones most at fault are the script writers who turn out stories and dialogue that prevents even the actors from keeping a straight face. And although it isn't their fault, the special effects men have not been able to surpass their previous efforts. The animated monsters of 1953 look about just as good as the animated monsters of

1971. Can it be that Ray Harryhausen just can't outdo himself!

I recently saw his latest work 'Valley of the Gwangi'. Very impressive, most of the time. But no more impressive than "Beast from 20,000 Fathoms", made almost twenty years ago. Sure, there HAVE been improvements, but HOW do you improve something that has just about reached perfection? Other special effects men who use stop-motion photography aren't able to outdo the old effects either. Witness "When Dinosaurs Ruled the Earth". Some eye-popping sequences, but otherwise the same old stuff.

But compared to Oshoshi Yakamami in his dinosaur suit, that 'same ole stuff' is pretty fantastic, any way you look at it.

"The Birds Are Coming"

Yes! The Birds have changed their flight pattern and will be swooping down on the Castleon Campus in a couple of weeks straight from their engagement at Bodega Bay, Calif. By "The Birds", we mean of course, Alfred Hitchcock's extraordinary 1963 fantasy flick. The film club will be presenting the film May 14 as the first in their "Film Study" series. What we hope to do is to watch controversial, famous and unusual films and then have a discussion on them afterwards. "The Birds" is just the first. We hope to follow up with "Psycho", "La Strada", "Persona" and others.

When "The Birds" first appeared it was quite a topic of conversation. Some critics hailed it as the masterpiece it is, while others passed it off as a transition period in Hitchcock's career. Some thought it whimsical, but silly and juvenile; while the more deep thinkers realized the endless possibilities of interpretations available to them, each one perhaps as equally right as the other.

Many explanations have been offered. Hitchcock himself has suggested that the film represents the "Day of Judgement." Robin Wood, in his critical book on Hitchcock's films, sees the birds as symbols of the horrors of the world that we constantly suppress, but escape to depress our thoughts when we let our guard down, anyway. The film itself supports that statement. It begins with almost idiotic frivolity and meaninglessness, but one soon sees the purpose for this silly atmosphere. For that same "atmosphere" is superbly shattered by the insanity of the birds' attacks later on in the film. We must keep on "beating back" the birds -- keep the depressing thoughts off our mind.

"The Birds" is interesting in other aspects also. The special effects are astonishing. There is an unreal quality about "The Birds", put there purposely because the film is, in essence, a fantasy. The transition from dippy romance to shocking horror is accomplished in

a matter of seconds in ONE sequence -- it's fantastic to look at. And, of course, the famous Hitchcock suspense is always with us.

If you have, and certainly if you HAVEN'T seen "The

Let Us Dance

Look forward to a final exam? Are you kidding? Not if you are talking about the registrants of Physical Education 158. The members of the Folk and Square Dance class have been balancing, twirling and swinging Tuesday evenings under the direction of Profs. Abraham and Tilley. Now they have quite a repertoire and their final exam is a Graduation Ball.

On Tuesday evening, May 11, from 7:30 to 10:30 p.m. in the refreshment-stoked gymnasium, the class and their guests will dance the Gay Gordons, Mayim, the All-American Promenade, the Portland Fancy and many more.

Members of the Rutland and Fair Haven square dance groups and square dancers from surrounding towns have been invited to attend and take part, as have the alumni of Phys. Ed. 158.

Members of the committees in charge of the graduation ball are: Refreshments, Gale Graft, Debby Stanton, Richard Komalain, Karen McLemore, Mike Lobb, Tom Tomasi, Tim Lester, Chris Balch and Bruce Paron; Contest Ice Breakers, Linda Vondle, Madonna Boyer and Steve Wright; Hospitality, Robert Crosby and Linda Pike; Decorations, Bruce Modaral; Clean-up, Zoe Ann Rich, Esther Watson, Carol Douglas, Ernie Kish, Lynn Desmaris, and Tom Crane; and Invitations, John Pelletier and Judi Butterfield.

According to the instructors, Castleon staff and students are welcome to come as spectators and, if they wish, to take part in a segment of the program specially designed for the dancing pleasure of all those present.

King Arthur

Last Sunday night, the Castleton State College Chorus gave a performance of Henry Purcell's "King Arthur". They gave the concert version of the opera, with text by John Dryden. Henry Purcell wrote "King Arthur" in 1691, four years before he died in 1695. This would classify the music as 'baroque'.

The members of the instrumental ensemble were as follows: Cello, Bettina Roulier; Bass, Donald Musgrove; Oboe, Peter Aborn; Harpsichord, Sharon Pinsonneault; Violins, Virginia De Blaslis, Thomas Read, Evelyn Read, Rhoda Diel, Payson Webber and Violas, Richard Blake and Roger Gillim.

The Chorus will give another performance of "King Arthur" at Otter Valley Union High School Tues. evening, May fourth at 8:00.

Their performance is entertaining, excellent and full of talented people.

Happy Birthday Stanley!!

This week, from Wednesday, May 5, til Saturday, May 8 there will be an unusual birthday party in the Fine Arts Center. There'll be no cake, no cookies, no soda--just a stage full of actors saying electifying lines written by Harold Pinter. "The Birthday Party" is of course, a play and the Castleon Players are presenting it at 8:15 each of the above nights.

The director is Tom Furman; the cast is as follows: Joannie Opalenchuk (Meg), Dave Anglin (Petey), Ray Wheeler (Stan), Jan Rousseau (Lulu), Dave Harlowe (Goldberg) and Terence Diers (McCann). Linda Wilk is the stage manager.

Actually there MAY be cake and soda in the FAC on one of those nights. The Language clubs are sponsoring a reception after the play in the FAC lobby on Saturday night for parents-Alumni Weekend. Come to the "Birthday Party", it will be an unusual experience.

-- Bill Schoell

FIRST SUMMER SESSION - June 14-July 16, 1971

Psychology 160: Psychology and Contemporary Issues (3 credits)

M-F, 12:00 - 1:30 p.m. Instructor: Dr. Trychin Prerequisite: Psychology 110

The topic for this summer will be "The Ethics and Technology of Behavioral Control."

The class will explore the uses and abuses of various methods of behavior control.

1. Control by Information
2. Psychotherapy
3. Education
4. Hypnosis
5. Computers
6. Control by Coercion
7. Assault
8. Drugs

3. Surgery
4. Electrical Stimulation of the Brain.

This course will be offered only under the condition that at least 10 students will be enrolled in it. If you are definitely interested in signing up for the course, please fill out the information below and return to Box 472 in the mailroom.

I am going to sign up for Psychology 160 if it is offered in the 1971 Summer Session.

Name.

Major.

Tennis Results

Castleton State College vs New Hampshire College April 22, 1971

Randy Dewey (C), lost to Mukesh Shretta (NH), 6-2, 6-2.

Bruce Satterlee (C) beat Barry McGoff (NH) 6-2, 2-6, 6-3.

Carl Buzzi (C) lost to Peter Betz (NH) 6-3, 6-0.

Dave Esper (C) lost to Jim Probola (NH) 6-2, 6-2.

Gary Allen (C) lost to Don Hodgkins (NH) 6-1, 6-0.

Wayne Jacobs (C) lost to Wayne Strout (NH) 6-1, 6-3.

In doubles: Dewey and Satterlee (C) lost to Shretta and McGoff (NH) 6-2, 6-3.

Buzzi and Allen (C) lost to Probola and Hodgkins (NH) 7-5, 6-3.

Colleen Cray and Steve Hunter (C) lost to Betz and Baker 6-1, 6-2.

Final score: Castleton State College, 1; New Hampshire College, 8.

Castleton State College vs North Country College April 27, 1971

Randy Dewey (C) beat Jim Snyder (NC) 6-3, 7-5.

Bruce Satterlee (C) beat Dale Changelo (NC) 6-2, 6-2.

Carl Buzzi (C) beat Bill Sweeney (NC) 3-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Dave Esper (C) beat James Archer (NC) 6-0, 6-0.

Gary Allen (C) beat Bruce McMeekin (NC) 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

Colleen Cray (C) beat Cliff Suppa (NC) 6-0, 4-6, 6-3.

In doubles: Dewey & Satterlee (C) beat Snyder & Changelo 4-6, 6-0, 7-5.

Buzzi & Cray (C) lost to Seoney & McMeekin (NC) 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.

Esper & Jacobs (C) beat Suppa & Archer (NC) 6-1, 6-4.

Final score: Castleton State College 8; North Country 1.

Art Exhibit In Library

The final exhibition of the Old Bergen Art Gallery exhibit will be on display in the Library during the next two weeks. This exhibit is comprised of watercolors, constructions and other mediums and method.

Election Results

SENATE: President, Steve Carr; Vice President, Rene LaRocque; Secretary, Lynette Chester; Treasurer, Joe Merchand; Court Judge, Tom Barth; Prosecuting Att., Harold Burger.

SENIOR CLASS: President, Glenn Priddy; Vice President, James Tewksbury; Secretary, Laurie Wein; Treasurer, Jesse Corchillo; Senate Delegate, Brent Wilson; Eastern States, Harold Berger.

JUNIOR CLASS: President, Bob Wetherbee; Vice President, Pam Makin; Secretary, Gale Plagio; Treasurer, Donna Kathan; Senate Delegate, Bill Schoell; Eastern States, Peter Fields.

SOPHOMORE CLASS: President, Skip Novah; Vice President, Judy Cutting; Secretary, Bonnie Broza; Treasurer, Mike Perrault; Senate Delegate, Bruce Paron; Eastern States, George Barone.

Students Needed For Committee

An Ad Hoc Committee to study the governance of Castleon State College is being formed per a motion from the faculty forum. If you are interested in serving on this committee please submit your name to Joe Weeks, Box 508.

SPORTS CORNER